

Iranians kill Iraqi prisoners

PARIS (R) — The left-wing Iranian opposition Mujahedeen organisation has accused revolutionary guards of killing over 20 Iraqi prisoners of war and wounding more than 70 in two separate attacks in prison camps. The first was on Feb. 5 at Parandak camp near Tehran when guards fired machineguns at Iraqi prisoners objecting to their treatment by guards, killing 10 and wounding 30, the Mujahedeen said in a statement issued this week. On Feb. 13 guards killed more than 10 prisoners and injured over 20 in a camp at Ghocchan military base in north east Iran, the statement said. The information came from Mujahedeen members serving in the Iranian army, the Mujahedeen said.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية عربية مستقلة، المنشورة من المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"



PLO team holds talks in Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — Senior Palestinian officials held talks with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz Saturday on latest developments in the Middle East, the Iraqi News Agency said. The talks were led by its chief spokesman on foreign affairs, Farouk Kaddoumi. Mr. Kaddoumi's visit coincides with intensive efforts by the PLO and Jordan to work out a joint response to an American plan for peace in the Middle East which calls for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan. Mr. Kaddoumi arrived in Baghdad from Kuwait, where the PLO leadership had spent three days debating its options for a Middle East settlement.

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New assignments for Jordan's envoys

AMMAN (J.T.) — Several Jordanian ambassadors will be transferred or reassigned in a new reshuffle to be announced here soon, according to the daily Al Rai newspaper. It said that Taher Al Masri, ambassador in Paris, Abdul Hadi Al Majali, ambassador in Washington, Hani Al Khasawneh, ambassador in Moscow, and Ibrahim Izzeddine, ambassador in London will be reassigned to posts at the Foreign Ministry in Amman.

Bahrain raises petrol prices

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahrain Saturday increased domestic petrol prices by 20 per cent, but government subsidies mean the Gulf state's motorists still pay below international rates. The Bahrain National Oil Company said the price of super grade petrol was increased to 90 fils (24 cents) a litre from 75 fils (19 cents), while regular petrol and diesel prices were also raised. The Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) has been campaigning for higher domestic petrol prices in member states to curb wasteful use of locally-produced oil.

S. Arabian central bank chief resigns

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) Governor Abdul Aziz Al Quraishi has submitted his resignation after nine years as head of the kingdom's central bank, informed banking sources in Riyadh said Saturday. The reported resignation comes a few days before the kingdom issues a new budget for the fiscal year beginning next Thursday, they said. SAMA officials to Riyadh were not available for comment.

Ustinov ends E. German visit

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Dmitry Ustinov returned to Moscow Saturday from East Germany after a four-day official visit during which he warned the U.S. it could be directly attacked in a European nuclear conflict. Marshal Ustinov's trip was believed to be part of a tour of Moscow's Warsaw Pact allies. Last month he visited Budapest, but returned unexpectedly the same day fuelling speculation at the time that major decisions were being made in Moscow.

Cairo confiscates millionaire's assets

CAIRO (R) — An Egyptian court Saturday ordered the seizure of assets worth 24 million Egyptian pounds (\$28 million) belonging to a runaway millionaire accused of a series of swindles. Tawfik Abdul Hai fled the country last year and was tried in absentia by the court. A special tribunal set up by the late President Anwar Sadat. As well as Mr. Abdul Hai's property and funds, the court placed under seizure assets of his wife and two sons, who also fled the country. Mr. Abdul Hai is charged with illegally receiving and failing to repay some 15 million Egyptian pounds (\$18 million) in bank credits and of illegally amassing a fortune of 24 million Egyptian pounds (\$28 million).

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Hussein receives Arafat message

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received a message from Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, who held intensified talks with Palestinian leaders in Kuwait Thursday on current efforts for peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Arafat's message was delivered to the King by two prominent Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials, Khalil Al Wazir and Hani Al Hassan, who attended the talks in Kuwait and arrived in Amman Friday. Prime Minister Mudar Badran also attended the King's meeting with Mr. Wazir and Mr. Hassan. The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Petra did not give any details of the talks between the King and the two PLO officials or the Arafat message, but Mr. Wazir, popularly known as Abu Jihad, told reporters that the ongoing talks between the PLO and Jordan will continue.

Meanwhile, the Qatar News Agency reported that Mr. Arafat, accompanied by Nayef Hawatmeh, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, arrived in North Yemen from Aden, where he briefed President Ali Nasser Mohammad on the latest Middle East developments and the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue aimed at adopting a unified stand in efforts for peace in the region.

In Amman, Jordanian and Palestinian officials Saturday declined comment on an offer by the United States to try to halt Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories if Jordan would join U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace talks.

A Jordanian official told Reuters he did not expect the government to make any comment on the move, made by the State Department in Washington on Friday. (Full text of the U.S. statement, page 8)

Abu Jihad, deputy commander of the PLO forces, told Reuters he felt it was too soon for him to express an opinion on the U.S. offer.

Washington has been urging Jordan to enter talks on the basis

of a peace plan put forward by President Reagan last September. This envisages Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza Strip and Palestinian self-rule there in association with Jordan. But Jordan is reluctant to enter negotiations without the approval of the PLO — which has reservations about the Reagan plan.

A series of meetings between PLO Chairman Arafat and King Hussein and three days of talks among Palestinian leaders in Kuwait, ended Friday with Mr. Arafat declaring the PLO's commitment to an Arab plan for peace.

This plan, agreed at an Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, last year, demands the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, something President Reagan specifically ruled out when he presented his proposals.

Another Arab aide, Salah Khalaf, told reporters in Kuwait that the State Department declaration was untruthful.

"The U.S., which does not recognise the rights of the Palestinian people and supplies Israel with arms, is not truthful in its proposals on pressing Israel to stop building more settlements," said Mr. Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad.

The British embassy in Moscow has declined to comment on further moves in London but diplomatic sources have said Moscow was warned that retaliatory expulsions could be met in kind. In the wake of France's expulsion of 47 Soviet diplomats and officials this week, Moscow's foreign community is rife with speculation about who will be ordered out next.

'Moscow could spark off expulsion game'

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union's expulsion of two Britons in apparent retaliation for British expulsions of Soviet citizens could provoke London to play a new round in the tit-for-tat game, according to diplomats here.

Moscow Friday ordered David Williams, assistant air attaché at the British embassy, and journalist Anthony Robinson of the Financial Times to leave the coun-

try within a week for what it termed "impermissible activities." The move was widely regarded as the predictable retaliation for Britain's expulsion last week of two Soviet diplomats and the correspondent of the magazine Novoye Vremya.

The diplomatic euphemisms used by both sides are designed to lafter that those expelled have been spying.

Israeli denies agreement on prisoner swap

TEL AVIV (R) — A high military officer Friday denied reports that Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had agreed on a prisoner exchange which would take place in Austria. Maj.-Gen. Moshe Nativ, manpower chief on the Israeli general staff, said there was no truth in the reports attributed to a PLO source in Damascus.

Israel radio and television quoted the source as saying agreement had been reached through Austrian mediation for more than 6,000 Palestinians held by Israel in Lebanon to be exchanged for eight Israeli soldiers in PLO custody.

In Vienna, a spokesman for Chancellor Bruno Kreisky declined comment on the reports that a prisoner exchange would take place in the Austrian capital under the auspices of the International Committee of Red Cross and the Austrian government.

Mr. Kreisky, whose special envoy Herbert Amry recently visited the Middle East for talks about a possible exchange of prisoners captured in the Lebanon fighting last year, said on Tuesday that the problem had not yet been solved.

Socialist International condemns arms race

ALBUFEIRA, Portugal (R) — World Socialist leaders Saturday blamed both the United States and the Soviet Union for continued deadlock in disarmament talks and warned that time for solutions was fast running out.

Speakers at the Socialist International congress in this Algarve resort stressed the need for an independent approach to avoid a further spiral in the arms race and ultimate nuclear war.

"Arms control is too serious a business to be left to the superpowers," British opposition leader Michael Foot said. "We must apply independent judgement."

"One of the troubles with the superpowers is that they are not equipped with super brains," he

Challenger makes smooth landing

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California (R) — The space shuttle Challenger, with its four astronauts on board, landed safely in gusts of wind of up to 40 kilometres an hour at Edwards Air Force base Saturday, completing its five-day maiden voyage.

Shuttle commander Paul Weitz landed the 95-ton craft "dead stick"—under manual control as he would bring in a glider—after telling the space mission control: "Everything here looks good. It couldn't be better."

Challenger came to a halt on a concrete runway at the base, deep in the Mojave Desert, cheered home by an estimated 100,000 spectators.

Base officials said that according to preliminary indications the spacecraft landed half a minute late and about 550 metres past its predicted touchdown spot.

"But everything else was perfect," an official said.

The flight, which included the first American spacewalk in almost a decade, went smoothly with the spacecraft and its four-man crew performing well.

"I'm amazed at the few problems we've had," Mr. Coen added. He said one of those problems was a bracket for a television monitor which apparently came loose during last Monday's launch.

The problem was so minor that Mr. Weitz, 50, did not even tell ground controllers until Friday. The highlight of the mission, the sixth flight of a space shuttle orbiter, was the spacewalk by mission specialists Mr. Spengler and Mr. Peterson, who spent four hours outside their ship on Thursday.

While Mr. Weitz and Pilot

Bobko watched from their pressurised flight cabin, Mr. Musgrave and Mr. Peterson gave new space suits their first workout in the vacuum of space.

The spacewalk, which also tested the hardware and procedures developed for working outside orbiters, was a major objective of Challenger's maiden voyage.

A similar exercise was cancelled on the last shuttle flight when two space suits developed different mechanical problems.

The only real disappointment of Challenger's mission was the apparent malfunction of an air force-designed booster rocket which was supposed to propel into a very high orbit a satellite which Challenger carried into space.

Officials said, however, they were confident the important communications satellite could be placed in the proper orbit by using its small onboard guidance thrusters.

Pym holds Mideast talks in Riyadh

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabia Saturday gave British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym the impression it did not see the Reagan Middle East peace plan as collapsed, British sources said.

Mr. Pym had two and a half hours of talks with Saudi Foreign Minister Saud Al Faisal.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher refused to receive the Arab team since it had a member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Consequently a compromise was worked out under which a member of the Palestine National Council represented Palestinians in the Arab team and the visit went through in March.

Mr. Pym will leave Saudi Arabia Monday for the United Arab Emirates.

real progress on Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, which did not augur well for future peace talks if these could be convened, the sources said.

The Saudis sought evidence of U.S. credibility in the shape of progress in Lebanon.

The British felt that without movement on the Arab side it was hard to see how the U.S. could move events in the Middle East as Mr. Reagan envisaged.

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Kuwait to start shuttle talks on oil slick

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's health minister will start a crisis shuttle to Iran and Iraq Sunday to seek agreement from the warring neighbours on ending an oil spillage badly polluting the Gulf.

Kuwait officials said Abdul Rahman Al Awadi would visit Baghdad Sunday, go on to Tehran later and return to the Iraqi capital if necessary.

Thousands of tonnes of crude oil have been gushing into the Gulf daily from damaged Iranian offshore wells for at least five weeks, sending a huge slick down the centre of the strategic waterway.

Ministers from the eight states with Gulf coastlines, including Gulf war adversaries Iran and

Iraq, met here this week to find a way to end the spillage, which is in a dangerous war zone, but adjourned until Wednesday without agreement.

Officials at the Kuwait meeting, involving mostly ministers of health or the environment, cited technical difficulties.

But there were indications that the ministers could not find a formula acceptable to both Iran and Iraq for guaranteeing a cessation of hostilities long enough to cap the leaking wells.

Iraq offered a limited cease-fire to allow repair teams to move into the area, in Iran's Nowruz field at the head of the Gulf. But the Iranians, blaming Iraq for damaging the wells, objected to the word

"cease-fire," saying all that was needed was an Iraqi guarantee.

Pollution experts from the Gulf states meet here Sunday to prepare an action plan for the resumed ministerial meeting on Wednesday, the official emirates news agency reported.

The risk of an environmental disaster from the slick, which some experts reckon is dotted across 7,500 square miles, is increasing as upwards of 2,000 barrels a day of crude pour into the Gulf, experts say.

Dutch officials in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) said a tender would be issued to international companies soon to clean up the thick, black crude oil.

Paris eases travel currency restrictions

PARIS (R) — The French government has eased its controversial new foreign currency restrictions so that many tourists will be able to take package holidays abroad this summer after all.

The restrictions, part of an austerity package announced two weeks ago to redress France's \$12 billion trade imbalance, were bitterly opposed both by the public and by travel agents who said their industry would be destroyed.

The measure limited adult tourists to 2,000 francs (\$280) in foreign currency for the rest of the year, hitting some eight million people who spend holidays abroad.

Under an agreement with the travel agents announced by the government late Friday night, the agents will now be able to pay hotels and transport services abroad in foreign currency up to 75 per cent of the sum they spent on package tours last summer.

But tourists taking all-in package holidays will forfeit most of their 2,000-franc foreign currency allowance. They will still be allowed to take 1,000 francs (\$140) in French money to spend abroad.

Jean-Claude Murat, president of the travel agents' association,

said the changes would allow agents to sell about 65 per cent of the package holidays they had advertised for the summer and ensure the survival of the industry until the autumn.

"This will mean people's holiday plans will not be too disrupted," Mr. Murat said.

But he added that the problems remained as serious as ever for holidays next autumn and winter. Political commentators said the new move was likely to be interpreted by the opposition as the latest in a series of socialist retreats over proposed legislation.

Cairo sends message to Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received a message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak dealing with developments in the Palestine problem in the Arab and international levels and current efforts for peace in the Middle East. The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said that the message delivered by President Mubarak's special adviser Osama Al Baz, who arrived earlier Saturday in Amman, was "part of the continuing consultations and contacts between Egypt and Jordan."

Jordan cables Arab health ministers

TUNIS (Petra) — The Tunis-based Arab Health Ministers Executive Council Saturday received a cable from Jordanian Health Minister Zuhair Malhas informing it of Jordan's contacts with international health organisations to inform them on the health situation in the occupied Arab territories.

"Jordan has appealed to the International Committee of Red Cross in Geneva among other world organisations to act speedily to put an end to the mass poisoning which the Israeli authorities are resorting to in the occupied territories against schoolgirls," the message said. In his cable, Dr. Malhas also called on the council to take proper action to bring an end to the "sufferings which the West Bank Arab population are being subjected to."

It was also announced that the council had held contacts with the World Health Organisation and its Middle East regional office to offer health protection to the West Bank citizens.

Freij arrives in Amman on way to Europe

AMMAN (J.T.) — Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij arrived here Friday for a brief visit to Jordan en route to Switzerland and Sweden. During his stay in Jordan, Mr. Freij will hold talks with Jordanian officials on the situation in the occupied West Bank.

He told the Jordan Times that his visits to Switzerland and Sweden will be devoted to explaining the Arab and Palestinian stands vis-a-vis the Middle East issue and the current efforts to establish peace in the region.

Assam violence claims 4 more

NEW DELHI (R) — Four more people have died in ethnic clashes in the northeastern Indian state of Assam, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported Saturday.

The four deaths in the western district of Goalpara Friday bring the toll in the past 24 hours to at least seven.

Goalpara has been the scene of bloody clashes during the past four days between local Assamese and Bengali-speaking immigrants.

Army and para-military forces have moved to the fresh trouble spots to restore peace, PTI said.

Relief camps have been set up to shelter an estimated 15,000 people hit by the latest wave of violence in Goalpara, it added.

Arson and clashes between different groups were reported to be continuing in some areas Saturday, but details were not available.

Tension has persisted in Assam since violence erupted last February during elections bitterly opposed by anti-immigrant Assamese groups. More than 3,000 people have been killed and 250,000 made homeless.

FEATURES

Spain prepares to honour Dali

By Brian Muoney
Reuter

MADRID — Spain is preparing to honour Salvador Dali, the world's best-known living surrealist painter who, now aged 79, lives in a castle retreat painting four or five hours a day to conquer time, solitude and illness.

A grand state exhibition, the largest official tribute ever paid to the painter in his mother country, is being organised by the Spanish and local Catalan governments.

An exhibition of more than 400 works by the artist, some never seen in public, will open in Madrid's Museum of Contemporary Art on April 15 and move to Barcelona, Dali's home region, in June.

"Dali is aware that his country is paying him homage," said the artist's French friend and adviser, Robert Descharnes.

Since Dali appointed the Spanish state his official heir, Spain has courted him to a certain extent.

Intellectuals who shunned him for his overt support of the late dictator Gen. Franco formally sought reconciliation. King Juan Carlos conferred the title of Marquis on Dali and last year the state purchased two paintings from him for \$900,000.

Dali selected many of the works for the exhibition himself, including a group of portraits of his late wife, Gala.

He has chosen to dedicate the show to Russian-born Gala, whose death June ended an extraordinary and sometimes fraught relationship which began in 1929.

Dali frequently claimed that Gala was responsible for his entire creative output and since she died

he has rarely left his Catalan castle home in Puig, where she is buried.

"He usually works about two hours in the morning and then maybe for three in the afternoon, but he now only uses oils," Mr. Descharnes said.

He said Dali, always a great draughtsman, could still trace an immaculate straight line despite his debilitating Parkinson's Disease which makes his hands shake. Brush in hand, the shaking stops.

Dali had painted more than 100 canvases since he recovered from a bout of serious illness in 1981. "It's not true that he can't paint any longer," Mr. Descharnes said. "He has been in a hurry since his illness."

Dali embarked on his painting career in Madrid where he studied on and off at the Fine Arts Academy from 1921 to 1926.

There were early signs of the flamboyant antics of the enigmatic and polemical artist.

He was suspended for one year from the academy and briefly imprisoned for inciting fellow students to rebellion. He was eventually expelled for improper behaviour.

In recent years, Dali's name has been linked with a web of scandal and financial intrigue over his business dealings.

Dali, unlike Picasso who remained a shrewd businessman all his life, has always been hopelessly incompetent in running his own financial affairs, according to knowledgeable sources.

Dali tended to delegate others to look after his business deals. "He would tell his aides that he needed so much money and then leave them to acquire it," one of the sources said.

The result was that his trust was

often abused and that he became the victim of unbridled commercialisation.

The enormous prices Dali's work commands — one of his paintings, *Ma Mère, Ma Mère, Ma Mère*, set a world record price for a living artist of \$816,000 in 1982 — has spawned an industry of forgeries which also taints the artist's image.

The exhibition itself nearly came to grief when his wife's daughter by a previous marriage to French poet Paul Eluard tried to sue the estate, claiming her rights as Gala's heir.

The daughter, Cecile, threatened to lay legal claim to Dali's paintings in deposits in Geneva and New York, which would have prevented their being brought to Spain. She stood down after receiving payment of several million dollars and one or two paintings, the source said.

The return of many of Dali's famous paintings to Spain — including such works as the *Great Masturbator*, the *Horse of Death* and the *Enigma of Hitler* — increases the chances that they will all rest one day under one roof in a Dali museum.

Mr. Descharnes said he personally escorted the paintings from New York on a Spanish airliner named Goya. "The exhibition will cover the full range of Dali's creative styles, especially his early period," he said.

He said Dali had expressed a wish to attend the opening of the exhibition in Madrid but it was by no means certain that his health would be up to the trip.

"We will have to wait and see on the day," Mr. Descharnes said.

Indians allowed to drink in Delhi's public places

By James W. Hatton
Associated Press

NEW DELHI, India — For the first time in years, Indians can now legally drink alcoholic beverages in public places in the capital.

The Delhi administration officially ended prohibition on Friday. Ironically, Indians here had to wait one more day for their liquid liberation because the first day of each month still is a "dry day" when no alcohol may be sold or served.

The end of the era came quietly. "You'd think they would be celebrating," a Westerner said, surveying the half-empty Bali Hai Supper Club at the Maurya Sheraton Hotel, one of the more popular night spots in town.

"It doesn't look like it," does it? Replied Maitre D' Hotel Paul Liu.

India began moving toward total prohibition in 1977 under the Janata government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai, an abstainer.

More and more days each month were declared "dry." The liquor licences of private clubs in New Delhi, a federally-administered union territory, were not renewed. Indians lost the right to drink in hotel and restaurant bars. Foreigners who mostly paid their bills in hard currencies, were exempted.

The process generally was reversed when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi returned to power in January 1980. Gujarat and Tamil Nadu states remain dry, however, while Bombay earlier became "wet."

Now, however, every Tuesday is no longer a dry day, nor is the second Saturday of each month.

One year ago, on April 1, 1982, the government repealed the regulation against private clubs here serving liquor and began reissuing licences. Crowds of well-dressed men and women materialised around the copper-topped bar at the famed Gymkhana Club and other elegant remnants of the British Raj.

New Delhi has no public "bars" as such, and the new "wet" regulation applies only to hotels and restaurants that have bars.

Ravi Dubey, general manager of New Delhi's Posh Taj Mahal Hotel, said he expects the change will bring in more business. It will encourage local Indians to entertain out rather than at home, for example.

In the past, the hotel had had to tell Indians they could not be served liquor even though the foreigners in their party could drink

as much as they wanted. "A lot of embarrassing situations will be avoided," Dubey said.

But the new regulation is unlikely to start a stampede by thirsty Indians to their favourite watering hole.

Most service establishments have long turned a blind eye to the "no-Indians" rule, particularly since Mrs. Gandhi's return and the gradual liberalisation of the regulations.

Also, Indian taxes on alcoholic beverages are high, and are reflected in the retail price. The Taj Mahal charges 60 rupees (\$6) for a "large" mixed drink roughly equivalent to one served in the West. Prices in Bombay and Calcutta, India's main port cities, can be twice that.

The average Indian worker earns just over 1,500 rupees

(\$150) a year, the government reported recently. The government also doubled the price of a liquor licence. For Taj Mahal Hotel that means an increase from 25,000 to 50,000 rupees (\$2,500 to \$5,000) a year.

But Dubey said he does "not" think it is right "to link the licence fee hike to the new service rule and use it as an excuse to increase prices, as some establishments reportedly plan to do."

"This is a fixed cost," Dubey told reporters.

The licence covers seven bars at the Taj, and over a year's time the increase will add little to the price of each individual drink.

"If they increase the excise tax (on the importation of liquor), then I'll have to raise my prices," he said.

Can tumour-produced substance block cancer tumours?

By Walter Bagley
Reuter

SAN DIEGO, California (R) — Tumour-produced substances that stop tumour growth, chemicals that might help "flush" cancer cells from the body and a new method of "targeting" drugs to kill only cancer cells are some of the latest strategies in the war on cancer.

These intriguing ideas, all still experimental, were presented at the 25th annual seminar for science writers sponsored last month by the American Cancer Society.

George J. Todaro of the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, described a hormone produced by tumours,

called Oncostatin, which "blocks the growth of several different kinds of human tumour cells but not of normal cells."

Naturally occurring growth-inhibitory molecules like oncostatin might provide the most direct approach to the inhibition of cancerous growth," he said.

Dr. Todaro said Oncostatins had some properties similar, but not identical, to Interferons — once the "magic bullet" of cancer research — and the two substances could probably be used together as a powerful weapon against tumours.

Kenneth V. Honn of Wayne State University school of medicine in Detroit discussed a new concept in combatting metastasis,

the ability of cancer cells to spread to other parts of the body and begin growing there.

Dr. Honn said cancers may spread because of an imbalance in the body of substances that prevent cells from "sticking" to blood vessel walls, and a similar imbalance that encourages cells to congregate.

"In our opinion the critical event in metastasis, after the tumour cell is released from the primary tumour, is the formation of stable interactive attachments between tumour cell and the blood vessel wall," he said.

Dr. Honn said that tumour cells had a very short life span in the blood stream — "maybe only hours" — and if they could be

prevented from congregating in one place, they probably would be destroyed before creating another tumour.

He said a drug now undergoing clinical trials at several centres, Nafazotom, appeared to be promising agent to prevent cell aggregation in the blood and therefore discourage metastasis.

Andre Trouet of the University of Louvain in Belgium talked about going right to the heart of the problem — binding anti-cancer drugs to "carriers" which would deliver them to tumour, and only tumour, cells.

"The major limitations of the available anti-cancer drugs result from their lack of selectivity," he

said. "These drugs are not only toxic for cancer cells but also for normal tissues."

The well-recognised answer was to combine an anti-cancer drug with a substance which would deliver it intact to the tumour without attacking normal cells along the way, he said.

A major stumbling block in this, he said, was the difficulty of finding an effective anti-cancer drug with a substance that attacked only tumours.

Dr. Trouet said he and others had recently developed a method of using substances known as Pectidines to link two anti-cancer drugs to proteins which seek out tumour cells.

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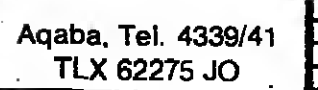
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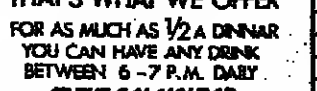
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HOME

French military team arrives to increase bilateral cooperation

AMMAN (J.T.) — A French military delegation arrived here Saturday for a visit to Jordan at the invitation of Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

The delegation is led by Lt.-Gen. Jeannou Lacaze, and its members are expected to hold talks on increasing military cooperation between Jordan and France.

and tour a number of army positions in the country.

The delegation which is expected to spend one week in Jordan was met upon arrival in Amman by Staff Fathi Abu Taleb, senior army officers and French ambassador to Jordan Jacques-Alain de Sedouy.

New labour law review completed

AMMAN (Petra) — The Prime Ministry's legislation office announced Saturday that it had completed a review of the proposed Jordanian labour law. A special committee, which included representatives of workers and employers as well as from the Ministry of Labour, had drawn up the new law's provisions, according to Labour Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jabbar. He said that the new law lays down the basis for the functioning of trade unions, facilities for the employment of women in Jordan, vocational training and the employment of non-Jordanians in the country. The new law was necessitated by the recent economic and social developments in Jordan and will replace the old act which was issued in 1960, Dr. Abdul Jabbar said.

Anani leaves for tour of Maghreb

AMMAN (Petra) — Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani leaves for Morocco and Tunisia Saturday for a tour expected to last several days.

Dr. Anani is expected to hold talks with officials from both countries on increasing cooperation in the field of social security.

New English movie films proscribed

AMMAN (Petra) — The Department of Press and Publication Saturday announced that the following films will be banned from Jordan in accordance with resolutions taken by the office for the boycott of Israel: Coconut; Lady Ice; Tell Me Where It Hurts; The Millionaire; Roll of Thunder Hear My Cry; Joe Panther and Birds of Prey.

Qaddouri praises King Hussein's support

AMMAN (Petra) — Outgoing Secretary-General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Saturday sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein expressing appreciation to Jordan for providing a home for the CAEU's headquarters in Jordan over the past few years.

In his cable, which marks the end of his term of office as CAEU secretary-general, Dr. Fakhri Qaddouri praised King Hussein for his enthusiasm for joint Arab action.

He also wished the CAEU further progress towards achieving its aspiration of Arab economic unity.

Dr. Qaddouri sent a similar cable to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Schoolchildren inoculated

ZARQA (Petra) — A health team Saturday visited elementary schools in a number of the city's districts and inoculated schoolchildren against infectious diseases.

Nearly 255 children in the Jabal Al Amir Faisal primary school and Awajan primary school were vaccinated against tuberculosis, and 115 others in the Haroun Al Rasheed school were inoculated against diphtheria, according to a spokesman for the Zarqa government hospital.

Student designs new equipment

LENINGRAD (Agencies) — A Jordanian graduate student, Fawzi Ahmad, has designed ultra sound equipment for use in ear, nose and throat surgery at the Leningrad Medical Institute in cooperation with the Soviet experts.

The equipment was shown at an exhibition of new medical inventions apparatus organised annually at the institute.



Minister of Education Dr. Sa'id Al Tal (centre) signs an agreement to build a new community centre in Zarqa with one of the representatives from the four local companies involved in the contract (Petra photo).

Local firms to build new community college

AMMAN (Petra) — Local construction companies Saturday signed four agreements with the Ministry of Education for the construction of a community college in Zarqa and for the expansion of three other existing ones elsewhere in Jordan.

The JD 1.171 million project is part of the ministry's third education expansion programme in which the World Bank is participating, and which is scheduled to be implemented in the next two years.

Under the first agreement the new community college in Zarqa will be built on a 9,000 square metre area and will contain classrooms, laboratories, a library, a

gymnasium, a conference hall, a mosque and a large dining room as well as an administrative wing. The new college will accommodate 1,000 male and female students for two-year training courses, which will include teacher training.

The other three agreements are for expanding community colleges run by the Ministry of Education in Huwara, Amman and Salt. The

expansion entails introducing training courses in new fields of specialisation including a special section for training vocational instructors.

The cost of expanding the Salt Community College will be JD 171,000 and will be carried out in one year. Huwara will cost a total of JD 300,000 and will be completed inside 10 months, while the expansion of the Amman Community College for engineering trades will cost JD 133,000 and will also be completed in 10 months.

The agreements were signed by the Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal and managers of the local companies.

Pan-Arab technical committee convenes to further integration

AMMAN (Petra) — A technical committee representing eight Arab League organisations and joint Arab corporations opened a meeting in Amman Saturday to review activities and programmes for the current year.

Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary-General Fakhri Qaddouri opened the meeting with a speech outlining the importance of joint Arab corporations "which help

Arab countries to achieve the goal of economic integration", he said.

He also outlined CAEU's basic role in promoting the work of these corporations. The present stage requires intensive cooperation by all organisations and corporations to bolster joint Arab economic action, Dr. Qaddouri said.

Organisations and corporations represented on the technical

committee meeting are: The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development; The Arab Organisation for Industrial Development; The Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development; The Arab Labour Organisation; The Arab Union of Foodstuff Industries; The Arab Union of Fertiliser Producers; The Arab Land Transport Union and the Arab Union for Cement and Cement Products.

Doctors elect new president

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan physicians Friday elected a new Jordanian Medical Association board and a new board chairman to serve for a two-year term.

The new chairman is Dr. Hassan Khreis, who clinched 551 votes out of a possible total of 1,099, followed by Dr. Zaid Hamzeh who received 387 preferences with Dr. Jihad Barghouti with 139 votes in third place. The elections were held at the Professional Association Complex in Shmeisani.

Karak exhibits handicrafts

KARAK (Petra) — A charity bazaar displaying traditional handicrafts was opened Saturday at the ancient Karak castle, southern Jordan.

On show for five days will be national costumes, rugs, woollen wear, paintings and straw work representing local traditional handicrafts. The bazaar was opened to mark a week-long social day of activities in the country, according to the Social Development Director in Karak Muh-sen Al Habashneh.

Irbid announces water distribution programme

ZARQA (Petra) — The agricultural department here has begun a survey to determine the area of agricultural land that will be planted with summer vegetables in the district of Zarqa this year. According to a department announcement the survey, conducted by a department team, will take seven days to be completed.

The area to be grown with summer vegetables this year is

expected to increase by 25 per cent over that of last year in view of the good rainfall in the region, the spokesman said.

He said the department has also launched an inoculation campaign against livestock to protect them from diseases. Altogether some 70,000 head of sheep, 35,000 head of goats and 3,000 head of cattle will be inoculated, the spokesman said.

IDEC embarks on extensive electrification

IRBID (Petra) — The Irbid District Electricity Company (IDEC) has embarked on a project for the electrification of 30 villages in the regions of Irbid, Ramtha and the northern badia area, according to the company's director Mohammad Arafa.

He said that the project, which entails the extension of 120 kilometres of new cables, will be implemented in one year. The project will be financed from a JD 270,000 loan from the Soviet Union, Mr. Arafa said.

Mayors meet to discuss Algiers agenda

AMMAN (Petra) — Mayors from 27 Jordanian towns met at the Amman Municipality offices Saturday to discuss subjects on the agenda of a meeting by the Arab Cities Organisation which is to be held in Algiers by the end of April. The mayors will attend the meeting as representatives of Jordanian cities.

The meeting was chaired by Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh in his capacity as leader of the mayors' delegation.



Director-general of the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) Dr. Hisham Al Khatib and Dr. Ludovico Maschiella administrative councillor with the JEA's Italian counterpart sign a cooperation agreement in Amman (Petra photo).

JEA signs training agreement with their Italian counterpart

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Italian electricity authority (ENEL) will help the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) in implementing electric power projects in Jordan. They will also aid in the training of Jordanians and in organising research work in electricity-related matters, according to an agreement signed by the two sides in

Amman Saturday.

Under the agreement, ENEL will help JEA in conducting studies and making designs for power distribution networks, offer technical advice in the use and installation of electrical equipment, help in regulation and operating matters, and give aid in setting up

a special laboratory for the control of pollution which affects high voltage power lines and equipment.

ENEL administrative councillor Dr. Ludovico Maschiella and JEA Director-General Dr. Hisham Al Khatib signed the agreement at the JEA's offices in Amman.

Book exhibition opens Saturday

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar Saturday opened an Arab book exhibition at the Palace of Culture.

On display for a period of one week will be books and publications from 70 Arab publishing houses and books published by the Jordanian Writers Association.

The exhibition was organised in cooperation with the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives.

French fencing team arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — A French army fencing team arrived in Amman Saturday for a week-long visit to Jordan.

Its members will take part in the European Economic Community's Spring Festival activities currently being held in Jordan. The team will put on a fencing exhibition at Al Hussein Youth City Sunday.

Council takes textbook gift

AMMAN (Petra) — British Council Centre Saturday presented the municipality with a collection of 350 books to mark the opening of the town's public library.

The books given to Mayor Adolf Sweis by Mr. Martin Savage on behalf of the British Council, included English dictionaries, and textbooks for local schoolchildren.

Berchot demonstrates what world class performance is all about

By Margi Bryant
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Even if nothing else is remembered of the European Community's 1983 Spring Festival, Friday night's recital by young French pianist Erik Berchot will be talked about for the rest of the year.

Berchot's performance was in a different class from anything the festival has given us so far. He provided the Amman audience with a taste not just of European professional musicianship, but of what being a world class performer is really all about.

There is little meaning in the concept of a "perfect performance", seen as some kind of once-and-for-all ideal. Music — especially music of the Romantic period — is too subjective for that, and every performance is to some extent an interpretation. But Berchot reaches what he calls the "inner spirit" of the music so that it can speak for itself, beneath, through and alongside the performer's or the audience's interpretation.

His approach to Romantic music is deeply thought-out. "It is essential to know the background, to understand what the piece of music meant to the composer at the time of writing," he told the Jordan Times in an exclusive interview. "But this is not a limiting factor, it's a way of getting at the spirit, the life-breath, of a piece of music."

"Understanding this, the per-

former must re-interpret. I don't hide the fact that I put my own feelings into every piece I play. I feed into every performance what I know about the music, and what I feel about it. But the audience isn't necessarily bound by this; they may have their own feelings, make their own interpretations. This is an essential part of Romantic music: the listeners must have the freedom to react subjectively."

Berchot's approach was particularly evident in the Chopin sonata no. 2 written when Chopin was seriously ill, and when his relationship with his mistress Georges Sand had all but collapsed. The relentless "funeral march" theme dominates the sonata, reflecting, says Berchot, the composer's obsession with death and simultaneous fear of death. But Berchot's performance goes beyond the specific historical context and universalises the sense of dread and despair.

Berchot employs a difference approach when playing the music of turn-of-the-century French composer Claude Debussy, which makes up a third of the programme.

"Debussy's music is impressionist," he says "and one plays as if one were a painter, but using fingers on the keyboard instead of brushes on canvas."

His performance of six of the preludes, however, has an energy and passion not always associated with interpretations of Debussy, and he admits that perhaps his specialisation in Romantic com-

posers colours his style when playing other, more austere music.

The choice of Chopin and Debussy as the two composers represented in his recital was an easy one for Berchot. "I adore Chopin probably above all other composers," he says. "His music is superb writing for the piano: it brings out the whole range of possibilities of the instrument". Debussy, Berchot feels, provides a good contrast with Chopin and also enables him to be something of an ambassador for French music.

While admitting the need for talent to become a top concert pianist, Berchot says he has had a lot of luck along the way. "I've been helped by meeting the right people at the right time," he says. "Especially Yvonne Loriot, the wife of Olivier Messiaen, who insisted on my studying at the Paris Conservatoire; and Germaine Mounier who taught me at the conservatoire and has remained my mentor ever since."

He started entering competitions as a child, and was encouraged by his teacher to regard them as fun, so they have never been for him the nerve-racking ordeal they seem to some young pianists.

"The competition system—though it's the only route to international recognition—is a strange business," he says. "There can be 10 pianists all of equal standard; the judges' decision is ultimately a subjective one."

This seems a self-effacing statement from a musician of dem-

onstrably great talent who since 1977 has won six major French prizes and four top international awards—including, in Warsaw three years ago, the ultimate achievement for young pianists: the

Chopin prize.

Erik Berchot will appear again at the Royal Cultural Centre on Monday night. Tickets are still available from the Royal Cultural Centre or the French Cultural Centre.



Erik Berchot



Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben (second from left at table) speaks to the 26 participants at the post office training seminar which opened Saturday (Petra photo).

Six-day post office training seminar opened by communications minister

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben opened in Amman Saturday a six-day seminar on the work of post office supervisors and directors from all around Jordan.

In a speech made to the 26 participants, the minister outlined the various tasks and roles played by the directors and the services off-

ered to the public by the post offices.

Also addressing the opening session was Ministry of Communications Under-Secretary Mansour Ibn Tarif who said that the participants will discuss 10 working papers dealing with the responsibilities of post office employees, financial issues connected with their work, the post office

savings service, and the training of office personnel. The participants, he said, will watch a number of documentaries on post office work and will hold discussions on the subjects contained in the working papers.

The participants supervise work in 732 post offices around the country.

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The new danger

THE crisis meeting in Kuwait of eight Gulf countries, including Iraq and Iran, to discuss measures to counter the giant oil slick that is endangering the Gulf countries' water supply and marine life was postponed until Wednesday, while according to some estimates about 7,000 barrels of oil is leaking into the Gulf every day.

By the time the meeting is held and a decision finally reached, the oil slick will have definitely not stood still and waited for salvage crews to clean up the Gulf waters. On the contrary the threat to marine and human life as a result of the move of the oil slick will have been enormous unless a fast decision is taken.

Presently the oil slick is overshadowing the Gulf war and it is quite obvious that it is being politicised by the Iranians who are asking for a temporary rather than permanent halt to military operations in order to enable them to cap the damaged off-shore wells. The Iranian stand makes it clear that Tehran does not have any intention to end the war with Iraq.

On the contrary, Iranians have made it quite clear that they are bent on continuing the war indefinitely, regardless of the enormous losses that both Iraq and Iran are suffering, including human and material losses, and the losses that the neighbouring Arab countries of the Gulf will soon confront by this ever increasing and approaching dilemma.

It is high time for Iran to realise that endangering the Arab countries in the Gulf to exact greater concessions from Iraq is utterly primitive, inhuman and unjust. Tehran must also realise that it is high time for it to understand that it has no chance at all of breaking the Arab ranks in the area, and that Tehran should start to adopt a positive approach towards the double crises now raging in the Gulf.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Pan-Arab action required

IT is a basic fact that the essential task facing the Arabs at present is the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and their people from Israel's oppressive and annexationist plans. This noble task is intimately linked with Jordan's well-being and future. Therefore no effort should be spared in trying to create the environment for a substantive joint Arab action plan.

This task should be the main issue which must be tackled responsibly by the forthcoming extraordinary Arab summit. Israel has relied heavily on the stagnation that characterises the political situation in the Middle East. New settlements are built, and repressive measures against Palestinians in the occupied territories are relentlessly pursued. The best scenario for Israel is the present one by which there is not the least sign of advancement towards a political solution.

The forthcoming summit should look responsibly and realistically at the current situation and its implications. Real courage is needed to start the liberation operation, for neither our land, the holy places nor future generations will forgive those who are responsible for inertia when action is so urgently required.

Al Dustour: U.S. plan forms framework

A U.S. State Department spokesman called on Jordan Saturday to join the peace talks on the Middle East. The new American invitation to Jordan was accompanied with a renewed emphasis on Washington's intention to put an end to Israel's settlement plans in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

The U.S. administration knows very well that Jordan had welcomed President Reagan's peace initiative, which spoke of the need for a freeze of Israeli settlement activities in the occupied territories. Its reference to the inadmissibility of the seizure of land by force is another of the initiative's positive aspects. Jordan's reservations over some of the more unclear points contained in the plan did not rule out its significance as a political framework for negotiating a political settlement to the region's conflict.

Jordan has also invariably committed itself to Arab unity, while the Jordanian-Palestinian coordination has been an important component of its national commitment. Any Jordanian advancement towards peace must be out of necessity include an agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Such an agreement must be supported by the other Arab nations, an issue which will be of major significance at the forthcoming extraordinary Arab summit. A Jordanian-Palestinian positive response to U.S. intentions regarding peace will be of great help in opening new avenues for freeing the occupied Arab soil and its people.

Sawt Al Shaab: Reagan plan is only a base

JORDAN has expressed warm approval at the news of the forthcoming Arab summit, which is so urgently needed. The new ingredient in the Arab political situation is Jordan's proposals for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian plan of action to test the stuff of U.S. peace intentions as formerly expressed in President Reagan's initiative. When examining the possibilities for the Reagan initiative, Jordan however does not exclude or rule out the Arab Fez plan adopted by the last Arab summit.

The problem is that the Arab peace plan has drawn world-wide applause, but no more than verbal backing. With the deteriorating situation in the West Bank and Gaza, and the increasing Israeli pressure on the people of the occupied territories, it is imperative that something should be done to obstruct the Israeli settlement plans. While making the best of the Reagan initiative the Arabs must try to make its final outcome as close as possible to the unanimously agreed-upon Fez resolutions.

What the forthcoming extraordinary Arab summit is called upon to discuss is President Reagan's initiative, as it is the only possible framework for political advancement at the present stage.

Israel is deliberately preventing industrial development in the West Bank

By Alan Elsnor
Reuters

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — Israel made a fatal mistake by not driving hundreds of thousands of Palestinians out of the occupied West Bank during the 1967 Middle East war, a prominent Israeli parliamentarian said recently. Meir Cohen, a member of the ruling Likud party and deputy speaker of the Knesset (parliament) told the parliamentary foreign affairs committee he had been a member of a military unit that drove Arabs out of their homes in the 1948 Israeli war of independence.

"We had the means in 1967 to make sure two or three hundred thousand (Arabs) would move to the other side of the Jordan... but we made a calamitous mistake," he said. "Things would have been simpler today. No Palestine problem, no stones, no demonstrations."

Palestinian West Bank leaders increasingly fear the end result of the Israeli takeover of the area will be the emigration or forced removal of thousands of West Bank Arabs. "We are facing difficult years. Our main task will be to remain rooted to our soil, to resist the idea of seeking a better future elsewhere," said Anwar Nusseibah, a former Jordanian defence minister who now heads the Arab East Jerusalem Electricity Company.

At the moment, only hardline Jewish groups speak of the mass migration of Palestinians as a practical option. Rabbi Meir Kahane, whose extremist Kach movement is thought to number only a few hundred members, maintains that it is permissible for Jews to use force to expel Arabs from the biblical land of Israel, which includes the West Bank.

Leaders of the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim (faith bloc) movement, which was a driving force behind the foundation of Israel's West Bank settlements, speak in terms of "voluntary" emigration of West Bank Arabs.

"We must create an atmosphere in which the Arabs will understand that this area is Jewish. Then they will be encouraged to leave of their own free will," said Zvi Slomim, a Gush Emunim leader, in a recent magazine interview.

Limited autonomy

Government policy is still that West Bank Arabs should be granted limited autonomy in the framework of the Camp David agreements. Israel envisages giving the Arabs a large measure of control over local affairs but keeping vital security matters firmly in its own hands. But Mr. Cohen's statement, coming from a fairly senior member of the government party, was noted with alarm by

West Bank Arabs. It was the main story in all three East Jerusalem Arab newspapers the following day.

According to a Bank of Israel study, voluntary emigration by West Bankers is on the increase. The study, published last January, said nearly 100,000 Palestinians migrated from the West Bank between 1968 and 1980. Most of those leaving were young single men, looking for better job opportunities in oil-rich Gulf states. The report said population growth among West Bank Palestinians had declined almost to zero because of this emigration.

West Bank industrialists like Mr. Nusseibah complain that the Israeli authorities have deliberately prevented the development of industry on the West Bank. As a result, the increasing number of young Palestinians with higher education are forced to seek work abroad.

"Every week, I receive literally

dozens of letter from college graduates looking for jobs. I have nothing to offer," said Mr. Nusseibah. "There is simply no work after graduation," one young Palestinian, Salim Abu Zant, recently wrote to the East Jerusalem Al Fajr newspaper.

"This is my problem and that of a wide sector of university graduates who are not working and who are looking for a way to earn a living in this good land," he wrote. According to Mervin Benvenisti, a former deputy mayor of Jerusalem who now heads a team studying the occupation, Israel has important reasons for not letting the West Bank economy develop. "You must remember that the West Bank represents an important and convenient market for Israeli goods and products. In fact, about a quarter of Israeli exports go to the West Bank," said Mr. Benvenisti, who stands on the left of the main opposition Labour Party.

Cheap labour

In addition, the West Bank population provides a source of cheap labour for Israeli industry and agriculture. About 49 percent of the workers there are day labourers in Israel and it is difficult to see the Israeli economy functioning without them. By contrast, West Bank industry is backward and undeveloped. It accounts for only about six per cent of Gross National Product on the West Bank and employs about 15 per cent of the workforce.

"The Israeli government has offered absolutely no help or encouragement to speed the development of West Bank industry," Mr. Benvenisti said.

"The local market is underdeveloped against the import of Israeli goods. Exploitation of the West Bank has become an important factor in the Israeli economy, without which it would be difficult for it to survive."

No real incentive for Moscow to do quick deal

By Sidney Weiland
Reuters

LONDON — President Reagan has buoyed European hopes by offering a compromise in missile negotiations, but the U.S. switch may not be enough to get quick results. Western analysts believe that, whatever Moscow says publicly, Kremlin leaders will be cautious in weighing the balance of advantage to be gained by agreeing to U.S.-proposed equal cuts.

There may be good reasons for Moscow to sit out much of 1983 while waiting to see if U.S. missile deployments go ahead in Europe as scheduled, analysts say. A sudden sharpening of Soviet-American rhetoric in recent weeks could also persuade the Kremlin to stall.

NATO countries are pledged to begin stringing new U.S. weapons unless the United States and the Soviet Union negotiate a total ban on their land-based medium-range nuclear systems. But the basing plan faces strong opposition in several countries. Some missiles are certain to come to Europe if there is agreement only on a partial scaling-down, the "interim solution" now offered by Washington.

Some Western experts think the inevitability of at least limited deployments means there is no real incentive for Moscow to do a quick deal before the December deadline. About 40 U.S. missiles are likely to be deployed in December — in Britain, West Germany and Italy.

The Soviet Union's main aim in 16 months of negotiations with the U.S. in Geneva has been to halt the U.S. basing programme while leaving comparable Soviet weapons in place. If Moscow now agrees to accept a reduced number of U.S. missiles, it would "legitimise" weapons which it claims would alter the traditional military balance in Europe. Analysts say this would be a major tactical shift.

unlikely unless Soviet leaders decide they have considerably more to gain than loss from tradeoff based on equality.

If they accept, they would acknowledge a U.S. right to deploy weapons capable for the first time of striking with high precision at Soviet military centres from bases

inside Europe. Now, the U.S. can hit Soviet targets only from strategic launching sites within America or from submarines or aircraft.

While there are no American land-based medium-range weapons in Europe at present, the Soviet Union has about 250 SS-20 missiles targeted on most cities in Western Europe. Mr. Reagan conceded this week that his favoured "zero option" — a ban on all U.S. and Soviet land-based midrange missiles, which has been rejected by Moscow — was currently unattainable.

Instead, strongly backed by NATO allies, he offered a halfway solution that would allow each side a reduced number of missiles, at the lowest equal level negotiable. This would mean the dismantling of a sizeable number of the mobile triple-warhead SS-20s already operational. It would allow the U.S. to deploy single-warhead Pershing-2 and cruise missiles up to the agreed equal ceiling on warheads.

If Moscow accepts Mr. Reagan's terms, it would be forced to yield on four key points:

- Acceptance of U.S. missiles it regards as a major threat.
- Abandonment of Moscow's demand that SS-20 reductions should be negotiated against existing missiles in the independent nuclear arsenals maintained by Britain and France.

Global limits

— U.S. insistence that limits should be "global," meaning that SS-20s and older SS-4s and SS-5s withdrawn from European areas of the U.S.S.R. could not be moved intact to Siberia.

— Acceptance of a continuing threat from U.S., British and French air and submarine-carried missiles. Balanced against these concessions, analysts saw three

main advantages for Moscow in agreeing to an interim solution:

- It would help reduce U.S. deployments considerably below the 572 Pershings and cruises due for basing in Europe by 1988.
- It would help reduce high levels of Soviet defence expenditure at a time of serious economic strain.
- It would end a long deadlock and possibly create a climate for progress in other arms negotiations.

Analysts said whether Moscow decided to stall or bargain seriously would depend also on its appraisal of the chances of a broader accommodation with the Reagan administration and its judgment on Mr. Reagan's prospects for reelection next year.

In the last three weeks, Moscow and Washington have traded barbed accusations, ending a relative lull in rhetoric since Yuri Andropov replaced the late President Leonid Brezhnev as Soviet Communist Party leader last November.

Mr. Reagan branded the Soviet Union "the focus of evil in the modern world," and Mr. Andropov, in an unusual departure from top-level Kremlin practice, accused the President of lying about the Soviet Union's military build-up. The Soviet leader was reacting to a surprise Reagan plan, announced last week, to use lasers, particle beams and space weapons to destroy Soviet missiles in flight.

Mr. Andropov labelled the plan "irresponsible and insane," a charge dismissed by U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger as a "standard Soviet disinformation." The exchanges led some commentators to detect a marked sharpening of relations, even a possible return to the cold war. They said the already tenuous prospects for a Reagan-Andropov summit had been gravely undermined and that the tough talking could spill over to affect the arms negotiations.

Foreign policy too important to be left to State

Brzezinski craves legitimacy

By Arthur Spiegelman
Reuters

NEW YORK — Almost three years after he left office, Zbigniew Brzezinski craves legitimacy — not for himself but for all those who toil as national security advisers in the White House. The craving has become a cause as the Polish-born foreign policy expert journeys about promoting "power and principle," his memoirs of four long years in the administration of President Jimmy Carter.

For most of the Carter years, one heard of titanic clashes between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Brzezinski, the presidentially-appointed national security adviser sometimes accused of conducting his own foreign policy. The press often sided with the secretary of state, who it viewed as the legitimate conductor of American foreign policy. But Brzezinski is adamant that foreign policy is too important to be left to the State Department. What defence needs and intelligence requirements, foreign policy must be coordinated under someone reporting to the president — a national security director.

To remedy the protests he suggests that the present post of national security adviser be upgraded to national security director and have the post require Senate confirmation rather than be a simple presidential appointment. That would make it legitimate, he said. Accusing the State Department of being a "fudge factory," Brzezinski's vehemence spills out in his book as he portrays members of the Carter administration, from the president down, as continually bumping, sometimes crashing into each other on policy.



Zbigniew Brzezinski

Large and small examples abound: — China tells the United States it is planning a small attack on Vietnam to teach it a lesson and the administration nods with understanding. Then the secretary of the treasury arrives in Peking and makes contrary comments. What is a Chinese leader to think?

— The president has an unsatisfactory meeting with the then prime minister of Israel, Yitzhak Rabin. Two days later at a town

meeting he send both the Israelis and his own policymakers into a spin by declaring out of the blue that what the Palestinians need is a homeland.

Biggest blunders

One of the biggest blunders recounted by Brzezinski is the way in which the presence of a Soviet brigade in Cuba became public.

According to him, the State Department, without telling the White House, told Senator Frank Church about it and forgot to tell Church not to tell anyone. Senator Church, who was running for reelection, held a press conference on the subject. "The issue was thus out in the open, even though at this stage we have neither concluded our intelligence review nor formulated any agreed policy," Brzezinski says in his book.

All this took place at a time when the Senate was being handed the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT II) treaty with the Soviet Union to affirm. With incidents like these, Brzezinski builds his case for coordination under national security director.

But he said, all the coordination in the world would not have stopped the Shah of Iran's regime from crumbling. Asked who lost Iran, Brzezinski says simply, "the Shah".

"He had lost the will to govern and in all his years in power he had not built the institutions with which to govern." Even so, the Carter administration seemed in conflict over what to do. Brzezinski wanted the United States to back a military coup in Iran to keep the Shah in power or at least to keep the country in the camp of the West.

Secretary of State Vance, on the other hand wanted to open talks with the Ayatollah Khomeini. Neither got what he wanted and the Shah's regime crumbled absolutely leading the Carter administration into the 44-day long siege of the U.S. embassy in Tehran.

Brzezinski said the siege and the inability of the U.S. to end it was one of the main reasons for President Carter's defeat in the 1980 election. He also defended the disastrous U.S. rescue effort which was abandoned after three of the eight helicopters to be used broke down or crashed in the Iranian desert.

Another attempt would have been in the offing had the Iranians not freed the American hostages and Carter had won a second term, he added.

With a broad smile, Brzezinski said, "I think that second effort would have succeeded. We would have taken all of Teheran with U.S." Brzezinski now splits his time between teaching at Georgetown University's Institute of Strategic Studies — where his office is only a floor below that of Henry Kissinger, the former Nixon administration national security adviser.

But he says he does not want to return to government. "I simply cannot afford to," he said.

European fooling

By Tareq Masarwah

The French external affairs minister's statement on the convening of a U.N.-sponsored conference on Palestine in Paris next August should not surprise us in the least.

While dealing with the Europeans, it is common sense to differentiate between announcements and even political practices that cost Europe nothing, on the one hand, and political positions that overlap the red line set by the Zionists in their flirtation with the Europeans on the other.

The Europeans that now acknowledge the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, denounce Israel's settlement policies, and express indignation of the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, are simply selling us words. The best they can do is seasonal denunciations, "carefully-phrased indignations and theatrical" exertion of pressure over the American ally "as they no longer represent a superpower". All such verbal Europeanisms selling humbug politics to the Arabs would come down to zero if the Europeans were called on to suspend their undeclared assistance to Israel.

Ask the Germans to withhold their "compensation" aid to Tel Aviv. Have a try at nuclear French-Israeli cooperation, or — request the European Economic Community (EEC) to deal with the Arabs and the Israelis on equal footing regarding agricultural products import-export policies.

What on earth would you receive for that? A kick?

The French external affairs minister believes that the Palestine conference to be held in the French capital will be nothing but extremist talk, and that for purely internal French reasons, he will not venture to have Zionist gangs agitate fifty thousand Jewish demonstrators unto Parisian streets.

He does not blatantly reject the convening of the conference, but his talk is too small for the external minister of France — much smaller for La France. The conference is sponsored by the United Nations, and it is to be held at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) headquarters. It definitely will not be mere extremist talk. At least it is too early to tell. The preparatory regional meetings for the conference have not convened yet, and through close contact we know that they are being seriously arranged.

Nonetheless, if Zionist gangs can arrange for a 50,000 Arab protesters rally, the four million Arabs in France can rally 100,000 supporters of the conference, to argue the French external-affairs way. How far does that stand to reason?

We know that the Europeans are selling the Arabs talk, arms, cars, touristic pleasures — and all sorts of things, but should they keep on reminding them that they are fooling them?!!

U.S. to raise cash by selling government land

WASHINGTON — Uncle Sam always was and still is America's biggest land owner.

It started 200 years ago when New York state turned its lands beyond the Appalachian Mountains to the new central government. Then the tremendous territorial acquisitions of the 19th century — from the Louisiana Purchase to the buying of Alaska — rapidly expanded the nation.

Over the years the federal government has given away or sold more than half of its lands, primarily to newly forming states, railroads, and homesteaders. Yet the deed to a third of the nation — nearly 740 million acres — still bears Uncle Sam's name.

The Reagan administration's plan to sell off some of this land, beginning with nearly five million acres, could turn into the biggest transfer of public lands into private hands since frontier and homesteading days.

Just what does the government still call its own? Most of the West — almost all of Nevada and Alaska, more than half of Utah, Idaho, and Oregon, and big chunks of Arizona, California, and Wyoming. The federal government owns at least some part of every state in the union.

Federal lands are rich in coal, oil, natural gas, oil shale, uranium ore, and geothermal energy. Although the national parks and wildlife refuges are best known, most federal land is vast open rangeland where millions of cattle, sheep, and horses graze, and thick forests which supply timber for millions of homes.

The steward of about 70 per cent of all this territory is, appropriately, the Department of the Interior. Within this department, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) oversees the largest block of federal lands — 43 per cent or about 320 million acres of mainly open space that is valued primarily

for grazing and mineral rights.

"For sale"

Almost all the acreage in the land sales scheduled to begin next year is "excess" BLM land, estimated to yield about \$2.5 billion. The administration has proposed selling up to five per cent of federal lands that are not specially protected, with BLM lands outside Alaska a prime source.

The Department of Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service is caretaker for 12 per cent of federal land, running 410 refuges to protect the habitats of waterfowl, endangered species, big game, and other animals.

Guardian of the world's first national park system, the department's National Park Service supervises the most famous 10 per cent, 74 million acres of popular parks including Yellowstone, Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Redwood, Glacier, and Everglades.

Through its Bureau of Indian Affairs, the department acts as trustee for another seven per cent, the federally managed Indian-owned properties totalling about 53 million acres of reservation land.

The second largest block of lands, 25 per cent, is controlled by the Department of Agriculture through its U.S. Forest Service. Half as big as Alaska, the 191 million acres encompass 155 national forests and 19 grasslands.

Only about 60,000 of these acres are included in the initial lands sales, but the agriculture department plans to ask Congress for authority to sell an additional 15 million to 18 million acres, estimated to be worth about \$9 billion.

The rest of federal land is divided up among assorted other agencies and departments, from the General Services Administration to NASA. The Department of Defense, for example, operates military bases and other facilities on about 3 per cent. Some of its most desirable "surplus" parcels are up for sale, including 17 acres along Waikiki Beach that are part of Hawaii's Fort De Russy.

Multiple use

Federal policy on most lands that have not been specially protected like the parks has been to put them to several uses at the same time without exhausting their resources.

Federal agencies say they try to balance the "competing demands of energy industries, ranchers, timber companies, vacationers and other groups." Although this multiple-use concept has been accepted for a long time, interpretations have differed.

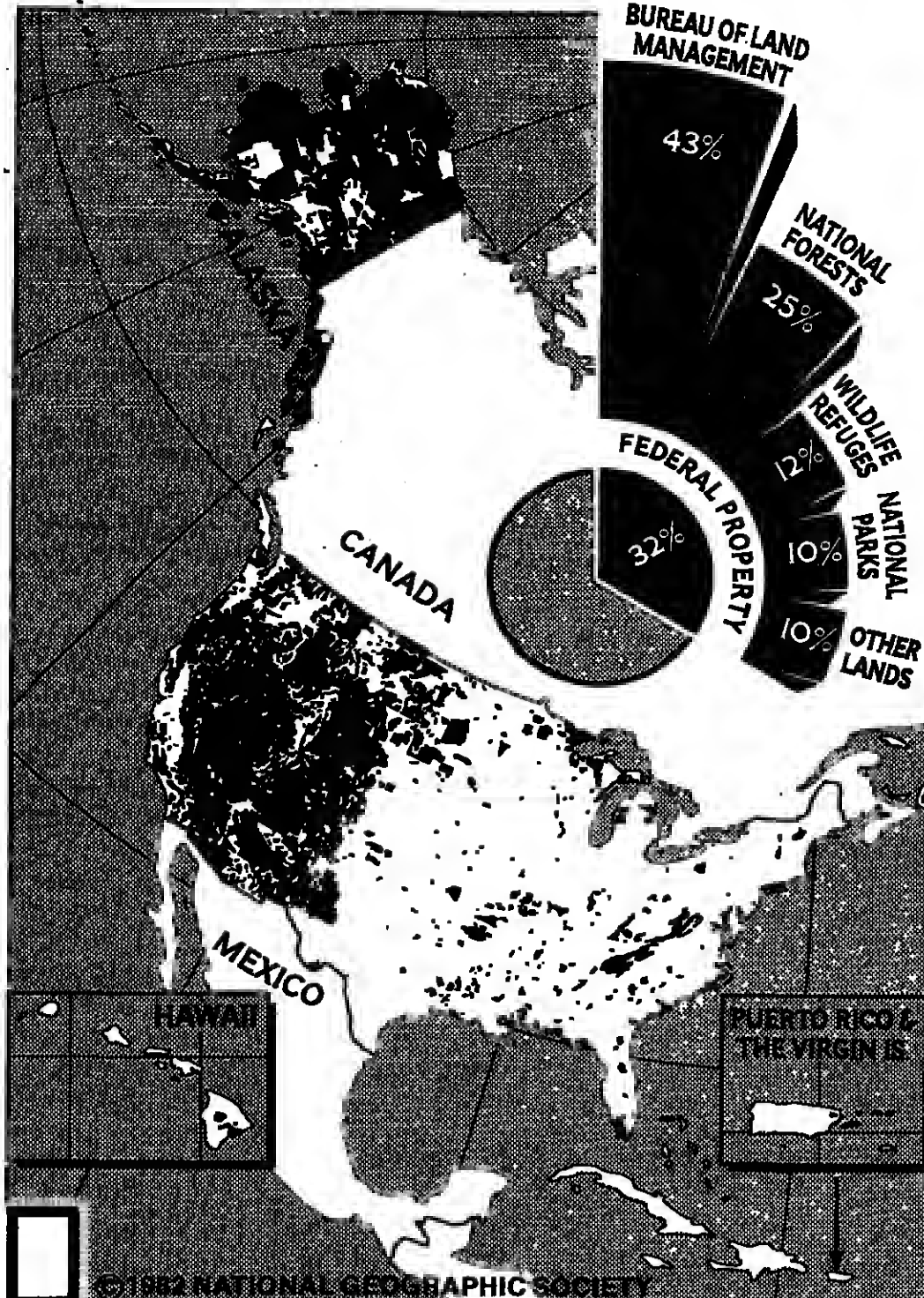
Under President Reagan, Interior Secretary James G. Watt has reversed the direction of his predecessors by emphasizing resource development rather than preservation. Federal lands are believed to hold at least 20 per cent of known oil, 30 per cent of natural gas, and 40 per cent of coal resources as well as 40 per cent of commercial forests.

"I want to open up as much land as I can," Watt has said. Earlier this year President Reagan established the Property Review Board to set policy guidelines about which federal lands should be kept, sold or leased.

Selling off land to raise money is as old as the country. In fact much of the United States was pieced together with land sold by somebody else. The two largest territories were acquired when France sold everything between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains in 1803 for \$15 million and Russia sold Alaska in 1867 for \$7 million.

— National Geographic news feature

Federal lands: a third of the nation



Lack of finance blights efforts to clean up Caribbean

By Llynd Timberlake

CARTAGENA, Colombia — Financial rather than political problems are proving the main stumbling block in international efforts to clean up and protect the Caribbean Sea.

In a dramatic late March ceremony in this ancient Caribbean port city, 13 countries signed treaties to combat pollution and to prevent and clean up oil spills in the region. Nicaragua and Honduras signed, though at the time troops were massed along their common border.

The conservative U.S. government and the socialist government of Grenada also put their names on the same treaties. Cuba formally agreed to the accords, but Cuban law forbade its delegates signing without legislative approval, which was expected soon. Other signers included Colombia, France, Jamaica, Mexico, the Netherlands, Panama, Britain, St. Lucia and Venezuela, along with the European Community.

The treaties give legal backing to the Caribbean Action Plan approved by most of the region's 27 countries in Jamaica in early 1981. The plan — a set of 60 environmental projects ranging from public education to protecting wildlife — was then given a budget of \$8.2 million over 1981-83 and governments pledged \$1.2 million to a trust fund to help pay for the projects.

Contributions not paid

By 1983, only about \$140,000 had been paid into the fund. This was not enough, under fund rules, to allow the U.N. Environment Programme (UNEP) — which runs the fund — to spend any of the money.

Mexico pledged \$250,000 in Jamaica, but its foreign debt has since soared to over \$80 billion, and it has paid nothing. Venezuela pledged \$230,000, but during the meeting the government in Caracas declared a 90-day moratorium on the repayment of half its short-term foreign debts. It too has paid nothing.

Britain, which still has six colonies in the region, pledged only \$10,000, or about half the cost of a British-made luxury car. It had paid nothing by late March 1983. The French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique and the mainland territory of French Guiana are all officially part of France, which pledged at least \$375,000 over 1982-83. But France is another non-paying country.

Mexico, Venezuela, France and Britain all promised during the two-week meeting here to pay in at least some money. But the area's richest country — the United States — remained adamant in its refusal to contribute. U.S. officials said this was partly because the U.S. was already spending \$160 million in the region in bilateral environmental aid, and partly because some of the money in the fund would benefit such nations as

Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada.

This stance so angered many developing Caribbean nations here that they planned to make rules that would keep non-contributing nations off the nine-nation "monitoring committee" meant to guide the Action Plan. This ploy ended in a strange compromise: rules were passed which allow the U.S. to be on the monitoring committee, but most nations agreed privately not to select the U.S. until it contributes.

Much of the money which has been paid into the fund has come from the smaller nations, yet most of the ten countries which declined to attend the Cartagena meeting were small island nations, and their absence was attributed to lack of money and of competent experts.

Despite the Action Plan's lack of funds, and thus of action, delegates agreed to the opening later this year in Jamaica of a "Regional Co-ordinating Unit". Its budget over 1984-85 could be as high as \$500,000 according to meeting documents. Just as lack of money is hurting efforts to protect the Caribbean environment, poverty is also one of the main causes of environmental degradation in the area.

Untreated sewage

Less than 10 per cent of the sewage in the region is treated. Much of it goes straight into the sea, as governments cannot afford treatment facilities. In much of mainland central America, a few rich families and companies own the good, flat agricultural land, so peasant families are forced to clear hillside forests to plant crops. The resulting erosion enters the sea, silting up the mangrove forests and coral reefs that provide the nurseries for fish and shrimp populations, according to UNEP reports.

Most of the islands, despite rich soils, must import food. Poor farmers and fishermen seek extra protein by dynamiting reefs for fish, or catching turtles, in danger of extinction throughout the region. Conches, also a source of extra protein, are becoming scarce near most towns and cities.

Even much of the region's industrial pollution is caused by new industries which feel they cannot afford to treat waste before dumping it into the sea.

Because of the lack of cash in the fund, the little that has been accomplished since 1981 has been largely paid for by UNEP. But UNEP executive director Mostafa Tolha warned delegates here that Cartagena marked the "high-water mark" of UNEP contributions. "It is now up to the Caribbean countries," he said.

"So many political problems have been overcome," noted Michael Wright of World Wildlife Fund-U.S. "It would be a terrible shame if this momentum was lost due to lack of funds."

— Earthscan

Florida's Everglades face man-made flood threat

By Peter Kieran

Reader

MIAMI — Billions of litres of water from record rains are threatening the ecosystem of the Everglades, the second largest national park in the United States.

Excess water from deluges in the normally dry winter months is being flushed into the national park through man-made waterways which experts say are overthrown the beauty spot's natural but delicate balance.

Ironically, nature could have handled this year's deluge on its own if it had not been tampered with, they said.

Development of the Everglades, originally covering over 10,000 sq km, began at the turn of the century when the swampy land was drained and reclaimed for sugar cane cultivation and cattle breeding.

But rising water levels now endanger the wildlife of the park, also

known for its saw-grass prairies and mangrove swamps.

Pregnant deer, unable to find high ground on which to give birth, have helplessly watched their newly-born down. Alligator nests are disappearing beneath the inexorably rising water.

Meteorologists attribute this year's unusual weather in Florida and other parts of the United States to a southerly shift in the jet stream.

The root of the Everglades' current problems can be traced back to the 1960s when man began a new phase in developing South Florida without paying attention to the needs of nature.

In its natural state, the South Florida watershed had flushed water through a system of small lakes beginning in central Florida.

These lakes moved water southward via the Kissimmee river, which meandered over 160 kilometres to Lake Okechobee, the country's second largest fresh

water body, which today supplies most of South Florida's irrigation and drinking water.

Before man interfered, excess water from the Kissimmee drained into the surrounding countryside, causing limited but harmless flooding. On reaching the lake, the water was readily absorbed.

But man judged nature to be inefficient and set out to improve the South Florida watershed.

To bring more water to South

Florida's growing population, the U.S. Corps of Engineers decided in the 1960's that the meandering Kissimmee ought to be straightened.

After some 1,200 kilometres of canals had been built — some begun in the early 1900s — the Kissimmee was only 90 kilometre

long, half its original length. This increased the rate at which the river emptied into Lake Okechobee.

The engineers then faced the

problem of what to do when the lake became too full. Not only could the burgeoning lake cause regional flooding, but it would also bring widespread disaster if a hurricane hit.

The solution was further man-made controls — a \$500,000-dollar system including a dam and locks to contain the now rushing flow of the Kissimmee.

This winter's unprecedented rains and continued runoff into the Okechobee have raised the lake to within fractions of an inch of its historic high-water mark, and it continues to rise.

Area water managers have resorted to flushing billions and billions of gallons of lake water through the canals into the sea — by way of the national park.

Now that flood control gates from three water gauge areas have been opened to prevent urban flooding, the excess water is rushing into the everglades, threatening an ecosystem slowly built

by nature over millions of years.

"The people who designed the system didn't think that much about environmental impacts," John Wodraske, Assistant Executive Director of the South Florida Water Management District, said.

Many wading birds such as the spoonbill, heron, egret and wood stork have virtually given up an entire breeding season.

"It's not just one lost season, but one of many. They've had about as much as they can take," said biologist Gary Hendrix, the park's research director.

Local officials have also reported large-scale oyster losses because the vast amounts of fresh water flushed into the ocean have upset the delicate saline balance of the estuaries.

Some biologists fear the vegetation that supports all life in the everglades is threatened by the disastrous combination of recent record rains and man's long interference with nature.

TV & RADIO	
JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz
MAIN CHANNEL	06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Rameau and Couperin 06:45 Financial Review 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 British Press Review 07:15 Letterbox 07:30 Parade 07:45 Letter from America 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Commentator 09:00 World News 09:05 News about Britain 09:15 From Our Own Correspondent 09:30 Sarah and Company 10:00 World News 10:30 Reflections 10:45 The Pleasure of Your 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 People and Politics 11:45 Sports Review 12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30 Religious Service 13:00 World News 13:05 News about Britain 13:15 Letter from America 13:30 Baker's Half 13:45 World News 13:50 Short Story 14:05 The Tony Mott Request Show 14:30 Help Yourself to Health 14:45 Radio Newsweek 15:15 Concert Hall 15:30 World News 15:35 Newsweek 15:45 Letter from America 15:50 World News 15:55 Meridian 16:00 Reflections 16:05 Sportsweek 16:15 World News 16:20 News about Britain 16:30 Radio Newsweek 16:35 Brain of Britain 16:45 Parade 17:15 With Great Pleasure 17:30 World News 17:35 Commentary 17:45 Letterbox 17:50 Sunday 18:00 Love and Mr. Lewisham 18:15 The Pleasure of Your 18:30 World News 18:35 Science in Action 18:40 Reflections 18:45 Sportsweek 18:50 World News 19:00 Commentary 19:15 Letter from America 19:30 Strictly Instrumental
FOREIGN CHANNEL	18:00 French Programme 18:30 News in French 19:00 News in Hebrew 20:00 Special programme on EEC Spring Festival 21:10 Nancy 22:00 News in English 22:15 Ben Seltzer: Masters of America
RADIO JORDAN 355 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.0 KHz, SW	07:10 Morning Show 07:30 News Summary 08:00 Morning Show 08:30 News Summary 09:00 Pop session 09:30 News Summary 10:00 Pop Session 10:30 News Bulletin 10:45 News Summary 11:00 Science Report 11:30 Concert Hour 11:45 News Summary 12:00 Instrumental, Old Favourites 12:30 News Summary 12:45 Evening Show 13:00 News Summary 13:15 Evening Show 13:30 News Summary 13:45 News Summary 13:55 News Headlines

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	CONCERT
	* Italian guitarist Maestro Gasbarri performs at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.
FENCING	* French army fencing team performs at Al Hussein Sports City 3:00 - 5:00 p.m.
EXHIBITIONS	"Les Murs Peints" at the French Cultural Centre.
	* These exhibitions are on the Royal Cultural Centre from 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
CULTURAL CENTRES	Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610267 American Centre - 41520 British Council - 36147-8 French Cultural Centre - 37009 Goethe Institute - 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre - 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre - 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre - 37777 Haya Arts Centre - 665195 Husseini Youth City - 667181 Y.W.C.A. - 41793 Y.W.M.C.A. - 664251 Amman Municipal Library - 36111 University of Jordan Library - 84535
MUSEUMS	Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mummies from Medaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an
PRAYER TIMES	03:47 (Sunrise) Fejr 05:10 (Sunrise) Shuruq 11:38 Dhur 13:13 'Asr 18:05 Maghrib 19:27 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
AMMAN AIRPORT	ARRIVALS
This information is supplied by Air Information Department at Amman. Tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.	06:40 Jeddah (RJ) 06:45 Bahrain, Doha (RJ) 06:50 Abu Dhabi (RJ) 06:55 Cairo (RJ) 07:00 Baghdad (RJ) 07:05 Cairo (RJ) 07:10 Dubai, Muscat (RJ) 07:15 Bangkok (RJ) 07:20 Cairo (RJ) 07:25 Cairo (RJ)
DEPARTURES	06:45 Oar-es-Salam (BA) 06:45 Cairo (RJ) 06:50 Cairo (RJ) 06:55 Agaba (RJ) 07:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 07:05 Jeddah (RJ) 07:10 Kuwait (RJ) 07:15 Beirut (RJ) 07:20 Doha, Riyadh (SV) 07:25 Kuwait (KU) 07:30 Jeddah (RJ) 07:35 Cairo (RJ) 07:40 Athens (RJ) 07:45 Agaba (RJ) 07:50 Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ) 07:55 London (RJ) 08:00 Zurich (RJ) 08:05 Paris, Beirut (AF) 08:10 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ) 08:15 Paris, Geneva (RJ) 08:20 Amman (RJ) 08:25 Rome (RJ) 08:30 Beirut (ME) 08:35 Cairo (RJ) 08:40 Baghdad (RJ) 08:45 Cairo (RJ)
WEATHER	Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. A decrease in temperature is expected. Winds will be westerly moderate, with clouds at different altitudes. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm. Low/high temperature in deg.C Amman 17, Agaba 21. Humidity readings: Amman 44 per cent, Agaba 28 per cent. Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 17, Agaba 21. Humidity readings: Amman 44 per cent, Agaba 28 per cent.
MONEY EXCHANGE	Local teller rates in Jds Belgian franc 74.11 74.5 Dutch guilder 130.6 131.4 Egyptian pound 320.2 325.1 French franc 49.2 49.5 Iraqi dinar 521.7 531.7 Italian lire (for 100) 24.8 25 Japanese yen (for 100) 149.3 150.2 Kwani dinar 122.4 123.1 Lebanese lira 85.7 86.5 Omani rial 103.7 103.9 Qatari riyal 97.8 98.6 Saudi riyal 103.7 104.4 Swedish crown 47.7 48 Swiss franc 174 175 Syrian lira 61.6 62.2 UAE dirham 97.2 97.9 U.K. sterling pound 539.3 542.5 U.S. dollar 357.5 359.5 W. German mark 147.5 148.4

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
EMERGENCIES	Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Najjar 75050 Neinoud pharmacy (24 hrs.) 23672 Adnan pharmacy 39652 Yakoub pharmacy 44945 Jerusalem pharmacy 21270 Milton pharmacy 7502 Vinecia taxi 44584 Mihyar taxi 44574 Shamsan taxi 665294 Asian taxi 844503 Jordan taxi 23030
HOSPITALS	ZARQA: Dr. Tareq Al Hajjawi 85445 85667 Al Jalal pharmacy (1-)
GENERAL	IRBID: Dr. Ahmad Bashrawi 73925 74446 Al Nabulsi pharmacy 2423 Jordan Television 73111 Radio Jordan 74111 Ministry of Tourism 42311 Hotel complaints 666412 Price complaints 66176 Telephone: Information 12 Jordan and Middle East calls 10 Overseas calls 17 Cable or telegram 18 Repair service 11
MARKET PRICES	Upper/lower price in Jds per kg. Almond (Green) 150/100 Almond (Syrian) 300/200 Apple (American) 300/450 Apple (Double Red) 300/250 Apple (Golden) 300/250 Apple (Turkish) 220/180 Apple (French) 500/450 Apple (Starline) 300/250 Banana (Mukammar) 230/200 Beans (broad) 130/100 Beets 130/100 Cabbage 130/120 Cauliflower (white) 140/100 Coconut 300/250 Cucumber (large) 200/160 Cucumber (small) 300/250 Eggplant (large) 330/250 Garlic 450/400 Grapefruit 130/100 Lemon 170/140 Mandarin 300/250 Marrow (large) 220/180 Marrow (small) 360/300 Onion (dry) 130/100 Onion (green) 180/150 Oranges 150/120 Oranges (Mandarin) 320/250 Oranges (shamouti) 230/200 Oranges (local) 150/100 Pears 300/250 Pears (African) 450/400 Pears (Australian) 750/700 Peaches 850/750 Pepper (Sweet) 660/600 Pepper (Hot Green) 920/880 Pumpkin 850/750 Potatoes 180/150 Radish 150/120 Sage 230/200 Spinach 100/80

SPORTS

Norwich, Luton head English League relegation battle

LONDON (R) — Norwich City hauled themselves virtually free of relegation danger in English football's first division Saturday by thrashing Birmingham 4-0 while Luton moved off the basement with a fine 2-1 home win over Aston Villa.

With Liverpool staying 16 points ahead at the top and Manchester United losing ground to Watford in the fight for second place, attention again shifted to the clubs seeking to avoid the drop to the second division next season.

With just five weeks left, Swansea, Brighton and Birmingham occupy those fatal three places after losing Saturday.

Norwich City, fifth from last but in danger of sinking with a bad result in their match at Birmingham, came through nobly to put daylight between themselves and the other strugglers. Keith Bertschin opened the scoring in the 24th minute. John Deehan added the second and they each scored another before the end.

Norwich now have a three-point edge over Luton, whose 2-1 home win over former European Cup Champions Villa came with a goal seconds from the end by David Moss. Trevor Aylor's opening marker had been cancelled out by Gary Shaw two minutes before the interval.

Brighton lost a home chance to help their cause by dropping a 2-1 decision to Everton while, in a match played Saturday morning to avoid clashing with the Grand National steeplechase, Swansea were crushed 3-0 by three second half Liverpool goals.

Liverpool stuttered in the first half before Ian Rush, David Fairclough and Sammy Lee connected to keep them 16 points clear at the top.

Watford consolidated their position by beating West Bromwich Albion 3-1 but Manchester United could only manage a 1-1 home draw against Southampton and

now trail Watford by four points, though they have two matches in hand.

At Brighton, Kevin Sheedy gave Everton a 43rd minute lead but the drama was reserved for the final two minutes.

A twice-taken penalty by Gordon Smith two minutes from time drew Brighton level but Sheedy snatched a last gasp winner.

In the second division, Fulham put some daylight between themselves and fourth-placed Leicester with a 2-1 home win over Charlton.

Leicester had a creditable 2-2 away draw against division leaders Queens Park Rangers but are now four points adrift of the third and last promotion spot.

Watford continued to defy widespread predictions that Manchester United will beat them for second place with their away win

over West Bromwich. John Barnes gave them the lead three minutes before the half and Nigel Callaghan and Jan Lohman made it 3-0 before Martin Jol pulled one back.

United looked on the way when captain Bryan Robson, back after missing nine matches because of injury, took advantage of a dreadful mixup between Southampton and England keeper Peter Shilton and defender Mick Mills to score in an open net.

But Martin Foyle equalised in the 70th minute and Shilton made great saves in the final minutes from Robson and Arnold Muhren to give the visitors a well-earned point.

Stoke City continued their recent spell of fine work, a 1-0 home win over Manchester City moving them into fifth spot. They are a point ahead of Nottingham Forest, who could only draw 2-2 at home against Tottenham Hotspur after leading 2-0.

Peter Davenport and Ian Bowyer clicked for forest in the first half, but Alan Brazil and Gary Mabbutt replied for Spurs within 20 minutes of the second half.

Ipswich, former contenders but now in mid-table, had their decline underlined by their lowest home crowd in 10 years. Just 15,924 turned up to see a goalless draw against Notts County.

Results of English Division One: Arsenal 2: Coventry 1, Birmingham 0: Norwich 4, Brighton 1: Everton 2, Ipswich 0: Notts County 0, Liverpool 3: Swansea 0, Luton 2: Aston Villa 1, Manchester United 1: Southampton 1, Nottingham Forest 2: Tottenham 2, Stoke 1: Manchester City 0, West Bromwich 1: Watford 3, West Ham 2: Sunderland 1.

Pitman the first woman to train Grand National winner

LIVERPOOL (R) — Jenny Pitman became the first woman to train the winner of the Grand National steeplechase at Aintree Saturday when Corbiere hung on to win the spectacular horse race in a dramatic finish.

Corbiere, an eight-year-old gelding ridden by Ben de Haan, ran a perfect race to beat Greasepaint to the line by just three-quarters of a length.

De Haan, in his third National ride, kept Corbiere in touch with the leaders throughout the 4½ mile (7.25 kilometre) race and hit the front just two fences from home.

He made no mistake over the last of Aintree's 30 daunting barriers and held off the strong challenge of Colin Magnier on Gre-

asepaint in the run in to record the historic victory.

Yer Man, an 80-1 outsider, finished third 20 lengths further back with Hello Dandy fourth and last year's winner and favourite Gritter fifth.

Only 10 of the 41 starters finished the gruelling race, worth £53,000 (\$79,500) to the winner.

Pitman said: "I thought Corbiere might have gone to the front a little too soon. But he is a wonderful horse with guts and courage."

"I'm thrilled," she said. "I think I'm dreaming. What we want to do now is do a Red Rum and win it three times."

Delmoss, one of two horses bidding to become the first 13-year-olds to win the race for 60 years, led the field over the first 20 fences with Corbiere and nine-year-old Hallo Dandy tucked in behind.

Joy Carrier on King Spruce—expected by many to become the first woman to win the race—had her National bid brought to an abrupt end at Beecher's Brook, the ninth fence on the first circuit of the Aintree course.

King Spruce came crashing down along with Royal Mail as Delmoss stretched the field.

Hallo Dandy took up the running as Delmoss began to fade with 10 barriers left.

Bonum Omen, the second favourite trained by Fulke Walwyn who rode to victory 48 years ago on Reynoldstown and trained the 1964 winner Team Spirit, never showed at all and refused at the 20th fence.

It was a great race and a perfect advertisement for the steeplechase with £1,000,000 (\$1,500,000) still needed by the appeal fund by May 1 to ensure it is run for the 139th time next year.

Records tumble in U.S. short course swimming

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana (R) — Americans Mike O'Brian and Tom Jager won impressively while Tracy Caulkins and Tiffany Cohen led the women as triple winners at the U.S. short-course swimming championships Friday night.

The third day of this four-day meeting also provided six meeting records and two U.S. standards.

O'Brian, 17, stunned the field in the men's 500 yards freestyle by timing four minutes 16.88 seconds to beat defending champion Jeff

Navratilova survives teenager's challenge

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (R) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova withstood a surprisingly stiff challenge from 16-year-old Andrea Temesvari of Hungary Friday before winning 7-6, 4-6, 6-4 to reach the semifinals of a \$200,000 women's tennis tournament.

It was Navratilova's closest call in a 30-match winning streak which began after she lost to Chris Evert Lloyd in the final of the Australian Open in December. By winning the second set, Temesvari became only the second player to take a set from her in a span of 62 sets.

In the semifinals of the first major women's clay court tournament of the year, Navratilova will play fourth-seeded Bettina Bunge of West Germany. Bunge beat compatriot Sylvia Hanika 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

Second-seeded Andrea Jaeger reached the semifinals by defeating Virginia Ruzici of Romania 6-3, 6-2 and will meet the winner of the quarterfinal between third seed Tracy Austin and 16-year-old Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria. Austin was leading 6-3, 1-0 when rain halted their match.

Navratilova has won 120 matches since the beginning of last year and has lost only three — to Lloyd, Hanika and Pam Shriver. She was heavily favoured to be Temesvari, one of the brightest stars among the teenagers who proliferate on the women's tennis circuit.

But the hard-hitting Temesvari, who has risen from 146th to 16th in the world during the last year, came close to recording the biggest upset of the year.

Passing Navratilova frequently with devastating topspin groundstrokes from the baseline, she held her own right to the end of the two hour and 10 minute match.

She trailed Navratilova 3-4 in the third set but broke the defending champion's service to love to draw level.

But then Temesvari, who had played a brilliant tactical match to that point, lost her own service to love when she double-faulted and committed three errors.

The Hungarian saved two match points in the 10th game before Navratilova ended it after the third deuce with a forehand volley.

Navratilova took a 5-3 lead in the first set, but Temesvari broke service in the ninth game and eventually forced a tiebreaker which Navratilova won 7-3.

Temesvari went ahead 3-0 in the second set, winning the first eight points, most of them on outright winners. Navratilova squared it at 3-3 before Temesvari broke through again with a forehand down the line to win the set in the 10th game.

Despite Temesvari's brilliant performance, Navratilova was reluctant to praise her young rival and attributed the closeness of the match to what she said were her own failings.

"I was making too many unforced errors," she said. "I wasn't coming in as much as I should have and I was giving her too many short balls. Also, I should have

been more aggressive."

Temesvari, who is coached by her father, Otto, a former basketball star with the Hungarian national team, outplayed Navratilova for most of the match, as she rifled about a dozen spectacular winners from beyond the baseline.

Only Navratilova's ability to score frequently with deft dropshots enabled her to prevail.

Bunge, 19, was steadier and more aggressive than the sixth-seeded Hanika in a match between the two top players on the West German Federation Cup team.

Both players passed one another often with their powerful groundstrokes. But Hanika was reluctant to go to the net while Bunge did so often to score with volley winners. Bunge's groundstrokes, particularly her backhand, were more consistent.

Jaeger, 17, recovered from a series of injuries that have hampered her during the last year, wore down Ruzici with unrelentingly steady groundstrokes which kept the Romanian on the run throughout most of the match.

Shock wins for S.Korea, Spain in women's hockey

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — The 11-nation Intercontinental Women's Hockey Cup opened dramatically Saturday with shock wins for both South Korea and Spain over more fancied opponents.

Bottom-seeded South Korea rocked second seeds Austria 2-0 and threw the Group 'B' qualifying group wide open.

The Spanish, undaunted by a partisan local crowd, showed staying power in the oppressive tropical heat to score the vital goal against their hosts Malaysia midway through the second half in their Group 'A' game when substitute Monica Munoz slotted the winner.

The South Koreans, silver medalists in last December's Asian Games, had never played European opponents before and must now be confident of winning a place in the semifinals on April 18.

Though overshadowed by the World Cup which begins here Sunday teams who make the finals in the intercontinental on April 21 will qualify for the 1986 World Cup.

The Irish, seeded seventh, face a tough test Sunday when they play the exciting South Koreans whose manager Lim Bum Jang said the Austrian victory had shown they could hold their own against the best European teams.

The DFB said after a two-day meeting in Frankfurt that the move had been scrapped after representations from the International Football Federation (FIFA).

The association had planned to give referees the power to send offenders off the field for up to 10 minutes at a time as in ice hockey.

West Germany has carried out what the DFB considers to be a successful experiment with the "sin bin" plan in amateur and junior leagues.

But FIFA said the move would breach the unity of the game's international rules.

Rosberg sets fastest practice time

LONDON (R) — World Formula One motor racing champion Keke Rosberg of Finland, driving a Williams, set the fastest practice time in the first qualifying round here Saturday for Sunday's Race of Champions.

Rosberg roared around the circuit in one minute 16.583 seconds with France's Rene Arnoux second in a Ferrari in 1:17.682 and Danny Sullivan of the U.S. third in a Tyrrell-Ford in 1:18.860.

Scott clocked three minutes 29.44 seconds and Flynn three minutes 29.66 seconds.

The women's race was won by Christine Hughes of New Zealand in 4 minutes 2.93 seconds.

FIFA considering visiting North America

ZURICH (R) — The International Football Federation (FIFA) is considering visiting North America after all to assess bids by the U.S. and Canada to stage the 1986 World Cup.

FIFA General Secretary Joseph Blatter told Reuters Saturday that the federation's special World Cup Committee would decide on Monday in Mexico "if and when a visit (to North America) will take place."

Last week the committee appeared to kill the U.S. and Canada's World Cup bids and outraged soccer officials in both countries when it announced it would visit only Mexico, the sole remaining candidate, to inspect facilities.

Blatter said the U.S. and Canada had not raised any new elements to back up their application to host the tournament.

But he added: "We have received a demand from the U.S. to reconsider our decision...in view of the very strong reactions we got both from the U.S. and Canada we'll now deal with this demand."

FIFA had promised to inform the countries by April 13 of its decision, he said.

Werner Fricker, Vice-President of the U.S. Soccer Federation, said Friday that he was confident FIFA would change its mind and visit the U.S.

Germans abandon

sin bin plan

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — The West German Soccer Association (DFB) Saturday decided to abandon its plan to start an ice-hockey style sin bin in first and second division matches next season.

The DFB said after a two-day meeting in Frankfurt that the move had been scrapped after representations from the International Football Federation (FIFA).

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- 6- 8/8/83-22/8/83 Moscow, Leningrad, Sochi
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OPEC faces dangerous stage

Referring to some Western predictions that OPEC prices

His own country's output, previously put at 650,000 b/d, was now around 900,000 b/d, taking into account the 200,000 b/d from the shared "neutral zone" with Saudi Arabia.

Under an agreement signed here by Dr. Subroto, minister of mines and energy, and Mrs. Eegie Schoo, visiting Dutch minister for development cooperation, Dutch experts will assist in studies, planning and formulating the programme.

Mr. Solomon said any understanding would be modest in intent, and could authorize intervention by governments when exchange rates moved beyond levels consistent with underlying economic factors, such as con-

A prime objective was to inc- ources.

The corporation is expected to announce on Monday whether the companies have accepted its proposal to cut the price of its new marker crude, Brent oil, by 50 cents to \$30 a barrel, and other grades by 75 cents to give a range of \$28.80 to \$29.75.

Jakarta to widen telephone network

JAKARTA (OPECNA) — During the fourth five-year development plan (1984-89) Indonesia plans to add about 1.25 million new subscribers to its telephone network. Mr. Ahdul Rachman, director general of post and communications, said 103 towns were already linked to the long-distance telephone network and there were 547,605 subscribers. Indonesia's capability to meet the need for international telephone communications had grown significantly during the past years as a result of the Palapa satellite and a submarine cable, said the director. The satellite system had enabled telecommunications to reach some of the most remote parts of the Indonesian archipelago while a microwave network was the backbone of services on Java and Sumatra islands.

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WORLD

Tennis star's case opens rift between China, U.S.

PEKING (R) — China Saturday accused the United States of willfully aggravating relations by granting asylum to tennis star Hu Na and other controversial decisions.

The official English-language newspaper China Daily denounced the U.S. handling of the Hu Na case as unethical. "The gravity of the matter lies in the fact that it is not an isolated instance of willfully creating irritants to aggravate relations with China," it said.

It quoted Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang as saying U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and "the connivance with Taiwanese agents to entice and coerce Chinese athletes and students... are all acts of interference in China's domestic affairs, infringement of China's sovereignty, and hurting the feelings of the Chinese people."

The New China News Agency

(NCNA) rejected U.S. statements that the Hu Na incident was an isolated case which should not affect overall relations.

"This is tantamount to asking China to submit to humiliation when the United States encroaches on China's sovereignty and interferes in its internal affairs," it said.

NCNA said the Chinese protest to Washington over the Hu Na case and its suspension of official cultural and sporting ties were aimed at achieving better relations between the two countries and preventing the United States from "being so foolish as to lift a rock only to drop it on its own feet."

Hu, 19, one of China's brightest tennis hopes, defected in California last July and was granted asylum on Monday.

Since then the Chinese press has

issued a barrage of attacks on the United States, reversing a previous policy of ignoring defections to the West.

Hu was quoted in the New York Times last month as saying she defected after the party chief of the tennis camp where she trained wrote her a letter virtually demanding that she join the party.

She was also reported as saying she feared being used as a political tool and being persecuted if her current backers in China were to fall from favour.

China has said the alleged letter is a Taiwanese-inspired forgery, but it has been careful not to attack Hu personally.

Before she was granted asylum, the authorities promised that she would be free to compete in a tournament in Switzerland in July if she returned home first.

Estimate of Soviet arms sales made

BRUSSELS (R) — The Soviet Union sold developing countries arms worth an estimated \$6.4 billion in 1981, more than five times their face value 10 years earlier, a U.S. expert told a NATO panel.

A summary of discussions at a three-day NATO seminar on East-West economic relations said the figures showed the value in 1971 was about \$1.2 billion.

According to the Stockholm international peace research institute, the value of U.S. arms sales to the Third World rose even faster over the same decade and ended at a higher level.

The Soviet Union's East European allies also increased their arms sales to the Third World over the 10-year period, from about \$100 million to 800 million, the figures showed.

Salvadorean defence chief denies rumour

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Defence Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia replied to reports that the United States wants him removed by saying Friday night he would resign only on orders from El Salvador's president.

"I will not leave until I'm ordered to leave," Gen. Garcia told Reuters. "This is not a time to leave. There are many problems in the country. I will continue with the war and our struggle and only the president (Alvaro Magana) can ask me to leave."

There have been persistent rumours that Garcia's resignation is imminent. According to U.S. press reports, the Reagan administration is seeking his removal because of the U.S.-backed army's poor performance in the civil war against left-wing guerrillas.

Democrats may lose to 'jobs' in straw poll

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts (R) — Democrats in Massachusetts may find all candidates wanting when they vote Saturday in a straw poll to test the strength of early contenders for their party's presidential nomination.

A last-minute surge for a candidate named "jobs" could deal a setback to frontrunner and former Vice President Walter Mondale and the pack trailing him -- Senators John Glenn, Alan Cranston and Gary Hart.

Organised labour, which has almost 1,000 of the 4,100 delegates to the state party convention, wants voters to mark "jobs" on their ballots when the straw poll is held at 4 p.m. East (1200 GMT).

Labour's feeling, shared by many other Democrats, is that it is too early to choose a candidate for the 1984 presidential election and

that the unemployment issue is more important than the hopes of the contenders.

The state's top political leaders including Sen. Edward Kennedy, who earlier ruled himself out of the 1984 presidential election, were staying neutral in the contest.

Mondale, Hart and Cranston of California arrived in Springfield Friday and immediately seized on different issues. Glenn was due to arrive later.

Cranston's issue was simple. "I'll do better than expected," he told a press conference which he devoted mainly to saying that he expected to finish a strong fourth.

He has campaigned hard in the state and commentators said he privately hoped to do much better than a strong fourth. He could then declare that he did better than anyone anticipated.

Britons visit Falklands

PORT STANLEY (R) — Widows, children and parents of the 255 Britons killed in last year's retaking of the Falkland Islands from Argentina began a four-day tour of battlefields and war graves Saturday.

The liner Cunard Countess, escorted by two warships, brought 541 kin of the dead into Falkland Islands waters from Montevideo at the end of a four-day air and sea journey from Britain. It was dropping anchor in San Carlos Water, off beaches where British troops landed to mount a three-week land battle that ended with Argentine surrender.

Chief of the British Defence Staff Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall welcomed the relatives and read a personal message from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

A wreath was thrown overboard at the spot where Argentine bombs sank the destroyer Conventry on May 25 last year with the loss of 19 British lives.

Relatives were due late Saturday to go by launch to visit the official British war cemetery at San Carlos, where 14 British dead lie.

A 2.6 metre stone memorial bearing all 255 names will be dedicated at a service at the cemetery Sunday.

Only 17 of the 255 dead are buried on the Falklands -- 14 in the cemetery and three, at the request of families, left in battlefield graves. Sixty four bodies were taken to Britain and the rest were buried at sea.

The British government is meeting the costs of the visit and the relatives were flown free to Uruguay by British Airways. With them have come 5,000 fresh flowers to make wreaths.

Using the liner as a floating hotel, the relatives will arrive in Port Stanley on Tuesday. Women in the tiny capital are baking cakes as part of a warm welcome planned by the 1,800 islanders.

U.S. airlifts SAM missiles, howitzers to bolster Thais

BANGKOK (R) — The first shipment of American weapons requested by Thailand following Vietnamese attacks along its border with Kampuchea arrived in Bangkok Saturday.

Redeye ground-to-air missiles were unloaded from a U.S. air force C-130 transport and U.S. embassy officials said other arms deliveries were expected over the next 10 days.

The speeded-up deliveries were promised by Washington after Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda appealed for assistance during talks in Bangkok three days ago with visiting Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz.

The missiles, extended-range M-198 155 mm howitzers, and

ammunition and propellant were ordered and paid for late last year as part of Thailand's annual \$200 million purchases through the U.S. foreign military sales programme.

Embassy officials said that the Reagan administration is requesting an additional \$25 million appropriation in military credits for the Bangkok government as a result of the border fighting.

In addition to speeding up arms deliveries, the United States this week gave \$1.5 million to the International Red Cross for emergency medical aid and humanitarian assistance to the victims of the fighting.

Saturday's airlift will be followed by the arrival on Monday of

two giant C-5 transports bringing the new model howitzers, designed to counter Vietnam's long-range Soviet-built 130 mm artillery pieces.

More of the deadly-accurate howitzers and military supplies will arrive by ship a week later, the U.S. officials said.

The new model guns have been taken from U.S. armed forces stocks, thus further underlining American support for Thailand, an embassy statement said.

A Thai air force American-supplied A-37 Dragonfly fighter-bomber was hit by Vietnamese ground fire Friday and crashed near the Kampuchean border. The two pilots on board were killed.

Chicago elections take racial overtones

CHICAGO (R) — One of Chicago's most bitter election campaigns reaches its climax on Tuesday, dominated by racial tensions and fear that discord between blacks and whites may take a long time to heal.

Political stakes of nationwide importance will be involved when voters choose between a black Democrat and a white Republican for mayor of this city of three million.

The opposition Democratic Party fears that defeat for their minority-race candidate in Chicago could provoke blacks elsewhere to desert the party and weaken it badly for the 1984 presidential battle.

Given the dominance of the Democratic Party in Chicago, U.S. Congressman Harold Washington should win. As a black

and political outsider, pledged to tear down the patronage system created by the late Mayor Richard Daley, his chances look less certain.

On the other side, no Republican has been mayor of Chicago since the 1920s and prospects for current candidate Bernard Epton look dim. However, he may be helped by the fact that Washington is black, served a 40-day jail term for tax evasion in 1972 and once had his licence suspended for alleged misconduct.

Experts estimate that up to 80 per cent of the city's 1.6 million voters may go to the polls on Tuesday. These include 600,000 blacks, who supported Washington in the primary vote where he won the party nomination over incumbent Mayor Jane Byrne and the late Mayor Daley's son.

U.S. 'not going to spell it out' on Middle East peace talks

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are excerpts on Middle East peace talks at U.S. State Department press briefing Friday. The spokesman was John Hughes.

Q. Anything on the Middle East situation? There are reports now that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has sent emissaries to Amman informing King Hussein that they will not support the Reagan initiative?

A. No. Somebody mentioned to me that there had been that late report. But, I think that we will just wait and see how things transpire, as far as we're concerned, and we are awaiting some kind of announcement from King Hussein and Mr. Arafat at the conclusion of their negotiations.

Q. You're waiting for that rather than an announcement following the summit next week?

A. I think that is up to the parties involved to determine how they

will announce progress or lack of progress in the negotiations they have been having; but I think it's been clear that there will be some kind of announcement at some appropriate time.

Q. Would you care to comment on the column of Evans and Novak today (Friday)?

A. In what aspect? Q. Well, the Israeli officials soliciting and trying to sell land on the West Bank to American Jews, in direct opposition to President Reagan's proposals.

A. Our position is that, who is buying the land on the West Bank, is not the primary issue. We have, on a number of occasions, stated publicly that the continuation of settlement activity is a major obstacle.

in the way of broadened negotiations. Let me recall for you the president's own words in his Sept. 1 speech when he said, "The immediate adoption of a settlement freeze by Israel more than any other action, could create the confidence needed for wider participation in these talks. Further settlement activity is in no way necessary for the security of Israel, and only diminishes the confidence of the Arabs that a final outcome can be freely and fairly negotiated." That's the end of the president's quotation.

Our feeling is that direct negotiations, based on U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, which is the basis of the Camp David accord, have been the goal to which all our efforts have been addressed since the president announced his fresh start on Sept. 1. If Jordan publicly announces its willingness to enter such negotiations, we are determined to do our best to assure that the results of those negotiations are not prejudiced from the outset by activities of any party which reduce the prospects of a negotiated peace.

Q. Activities including settlements?

A. Yes. Q. What would you contemplate doing?

A. I don't think we're going to spell it out; I think we're going to leave you with these words and our intention. I think it would not be appropriate at this time to indicate how we will go about that. Q. But you are prepared to say that you are willing, if Jordan enters, to do something about the settlements?

A. We will do our best to assure that the results of those negotiations are not prejudiced. Q. -- By things such as the settlements.

A. -- Such as the expansion of settlements.

Q. This is something new. We have never heard this before. A. I think the president's position on the settlements has been clear since Sept. 1. He has consistently said that expansion is not helpful.

Q. Would he be encouraging King Hussein that he would be, in a way, "rewarded" or that he will do something if he enters? That is new, isn't it?

A. I think that is a clear and continuing expression of the president's feeling on this.

Q. Are you making public now for the first time what you have been telling the King in various messages?

A. No. I think we are simply reinforcing and clarifying what the president's position has been constantly.

Q. That has not been your public position, however. You've been urging Israel to have a freeze on settlements, but you've never suggested the U.S. would do anything to bring it about.

A. I think we're making it clear that is a position we would pursue. Q. Is this public statement in any way linked to the situation the King finds himself in today?

A. I was asked to respond to this question of land sales, and I think the language I have offered is in response to that. That is a continuing indication of apparently of settlement expansion, and we are reiterating our unhappiness with that expansion and our opposition to it.

Q. But we've been manifestly unsuccessful in the past years in getting the Israelis to stop settlement activity. Why does the administration believe now that it might be more successful?

A. I don't think the administration has ever believed that the art of diplomacy could not bring good results when such a fine, ultimate goal, namely peace, is the attraction.

Q. John, when you were asked about what the U.S. might do to bring about this objective of a freeze on settlements, you're not going to spell anything out?

A. No. Q. Does that include the cut-off of military and economic aid to Israel?

A. No, you should not imply or read into that statement a threat, or any indication along those lines. Q. Well what then?

A. I think that our position on urging the various parties to participate in those negotiations and to bring them to a successful conclusion has really been constant, that the end result -- peace -- is such an overwhelming attraction, and should be so widely desired by the parties, of course including Israel, that discussion and diplomacy can remove the obstacles, and clearly settlements are an obstacle.

Q. Let me follow up: If you're saying it is not a threat, can we paraphrase it the other way? Are you ruling out a cut-off of military and economic aid to Israel?

A. I think I would refer you to the statements which are on record by the president and secretary, and have been since Sept. 1, and very clearly spell out --

Q. Well, the president has already gotten involved in that with the F-16s. Secretary Shultz has said other things that are at odds with that. You're not answering the question. If it is not a threat, which is what you're saying...

A. Yes. Q. -- Are you, then, to take it at

the other extreme, ruling out a cut-off of military and economic aid to Israel?

A. What I'm saying is that I'm not going to spell out the diplomatic tactic at such time as the parties sit down.

Q. -- Until? A. -- But what we do, I'm sure, would be consistent with our policy as we have expressed it.

Q. In the answer that you read, you used the plural of the "activities". You said settlements was one such activity. What would be other examples?

A. I'm just going to stand on the language we used. We will be interested in removing any impediments, anything that prevents peace in the area.

A. John, what about the narrow issue of the original question which was the legality of Israeli officials participating in the sale of land on the West Bank to Americans? Is there anything questionable about that?

A. I think there is a question for legal analysis, and we would be undertaking that. It's not clear at this stage whether the department of state would be involved, but we certainly are still looking into this.

Q. But when the president held out the prospect of a settlement freeze on Sept. 1 as one incentive to King Hussein to join the negotiations, now the administration is saying, "forget about that as an incentive to join the negotiations. Go ahead and join them, and we'll promise to try to do something after you join them." Is that an accurate...

A. I don't want to paraphrase our position. I think there are adequate words on record which express our position, and I don't think I'm going to go beyond that.

Q. But it's not consistent to say, on the one hand that a settlement freeze would do more than anything else to bring about the negotiations, and then on the other hand say, "bring about the negotiations, and then we'll work to get a settlement freeze."

A. I think the president was speaking of a goal and what was desirable.

Q. If King Hussein makes some statement which falls short of his agreeing to enter the negotiations, what would that do for the Reagan initiative? Would that amount to the obituary for the Reagan plan?

A. I don't like to answer "if" questions, and that is a very iffy question at a very significant stage of the discussions that the King and Mr. Arafat have been having. We really would have to wait and see what kind of statement and what kind of readiness or lack of readiness is expressed. It's hard to suggest a diplomatic scenario

when you don't know what you're responding to.

Q. Does the administration have any reason to believe that the Israeli government is considering such a freeze in the event King Hussein joins the negotiation? Has there been any correspondence along this line?

A. I think we have seen no evidence to date of a freeze.

Q. The question has come up here several times in past months about U.S. aid to Israel and what proportion of it has been spent on settlements, and the answer has always been that it's impossible to figure out. Has any study ever been commenced to try to determine...

A. I don't know, but not to my knowledge.

Q. Would the State Department legal office be able to provide us with some answers to this, to the legality of a foreign government trying to solicit things in direct, as we see it...

A. I don't think they'd be able to offer anything today because it's something that obviously we're going to have to take a look at and are looking at, but in due course we might or might not. I think it's a legal question whether American citizens can be solicited and should buy land on the West Bank. That is the issue.

Q. This news story was first covered in executive intelligence review over six months ago. In that time period you haven't examined the legality of it?

A. I guess we probably missed it the first time around.

Q. Was the article this morning the first time the department knew about it?

A. That I don't know, I can't answer that.

Q. You sound as though your looking into it is rather recent.

A. I think you're on the right track, but I wouldn't want to get caught by finding that somebody has been doing something on this prior to that. But I think it is.

Q. Is there any date for Phil Habib to go back?

A. I have lost track of Mr. Habib's movements. He is on private business in California and may be going back at the end of the week or perhaps even Sunday.

Q. The implication of your statement earlier is that if King Hussein comes into the peace talks the United States would do what it could to bring about a moratorium on settlements. If King Hussein does not come into the talks, can we assume that the U.S. will not be active on the settlements question or as active it would be if he comes into the talks?

A. I don't want to interpret the president of the United States, but he said what he did and his view seemed to be strongly held and constant. He uttered it as a matter of principle and we're going to stand on that principle.

Q. The reason I ask is it's been six months or more since he uttered it, and no actions have been taken in Washington in any way to penalise or otherwise to anything against the Israelis for continuing the settlements.

Your statement today has suggested the U.S. was urging Hussein to come in the talks, with holding out the promise that if he did the U.S. would be more active in trying to bring about a freeze. So my question was would it be the same situation as it is now if Hussein doesn't come into the talks?

A. I don't think it's fair to say nothing has happened in the seven months. Diplomacy is a long, sometimes tedious affair, but a lot has moved in these months. We do have movement and activity on Lebanon. The parties are being nudged closer.

Everyone is waiting to see what will transpire in the next few days, so you have to give credit to the way diplomacy has been handled on the part of the United States, including its treatment of the settlement question.

I think there is an alleged new development on the West Bank on the settlements. There is a report that there is a further extension of land transfer or land sales. And I think any time you see a new and complicating factor on the settlements issue one's concern mounts.

Q. When are you going public with a statement addressed directly to Hussein, with a threat to the Israelis, and so forth?

A. It's your interpretation of it being a threat. It's not my interpretation. Mine is that it is a projection of what has been the president's policy consistently.

Q. Setting aside the legality of the idea that Americans would buy land in the West Bank, do you think that just the idea of it would further complicate the problem and may be detrimental to America's role as a mediator?

A. We think that the extension of settlement activity, irrespective of nationality and of the legality, is not helpful to the process we're embarked on. American ownership would not be helpful. Certainly it's a complication.

Q. How do you evaluate reports that Hussein says he will conduct a national referendum or national plebiscite on the issue?

A. We'll have to wait and see.

NEWS IN BRIEF

1 killed, 1 hurt by Irish bomb

BELFAST (R) — An off-duty British soldier was killed and one was badly injured in Northern Ireland Saturday by a bomb planted under their car in a 1970s car park. No-one immediately claimed responsibility for the bomb, but suspicion fell on Irish guerrillas fighting to end British rule in the province. The dead man was the second British soldier to be killed in Northern Ireland this year and the 55th since major violence broke out there in 1969. His companion lost a leg and underwent emergency surgery for burns and other injuries.

American archbishop backs Reagan plan

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Archbishop Philip Saliba, Orthodox Christian Church of Antioch has endorsed President Reagan's peace initiative for the Middle East. The archbishop is the chairman of a conference of Middle East Muslim and Christian religious leaders who confer on American Middle Eastern policy matters and problems in the Middle East. According to Archbishop Saliba, the group generally supports United States Middle East policy, in particular President Reagan's Sept. 1 peace initiative.

Defence lawyer gets death threats

SINGAPORE (R) — A trial into the ritual murders of two children has evoked such intense public horror that a defence lawyer has received several death threats, police said Saturday. A spokesman said the court-appointed lawyer, Howard Cashin, told police he got four death threats this week because he was defending Adrian Lim, a self-confessed killer. In the two-week old trial, the Singapore high court has heard Lim's confession to police that he not only took part in the murders of Agnes Ng Siew Hoek, eight, and Ghazali Bin Marzuki, 11, in early 1981, but also brutally raped the girl before she died. Lim and two women jointly claimed with him, Tan Mui Choo and Hoe Kah Hoang, described in detail how they drank their victims' blood as an offering to "gods".

Lawyer wants to know the charges

DAR ES SALAAM (R) — A lawyer for a man accused of plotting to kill Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere said Friday that charge sheets for the defendant had still not been supplied. A Mukri, appearing for imprisoned former presidential aide Christopher Pastor Ngaza, complained to a magistrate's court about the lengthy police investigations and the lack of evidence against the accused. "Investigation in this case is not easy. This is a serious case -- treason involving a number of persons," the public prosecutor said in response to Mukri's complaints.

Mummified babies found in trunk

SOMERSWORTH, New Hampshire (R) — A couple opened a trunk left in their care by a friend 25 years ago only to find the mummified remains of five babies, police said Friday. Medical examiner Dr. Henry Ryan told reporters he could not make tissue tests to determine ages because the remains were "powdery-crumbly." He did not believe the babies were all from the same family. Police did not name the couple who opened the trunk while spring cleaning their home. Its original owner had been located and was cooperating in investigations, police added.

4 South African blacks acquitted

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A South African magistrate has acquitted four blacks charged under the country's terrorism laws after ruling that the security police assaulted some witnesses and forced others to give false evidence. J.J. Luther, the presiding magistrate, decided there was persuasive evidence that some witnesses were beaten and others held incommunicado for "nearly three weeks before interrogation."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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DON'T TAKE LOSING FINESSES!

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ J98
♥ K J1043
♦ A Q
♣ 62

WEST
♠ 2
♥ 986
♦ J7543
♣ 10987

EAST
♠ 1064
♥ Q5
♦ K10982
♣ A43

SOUTH
♠ AKQ753
♥ A72
♦ 6
♣ K15

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♠.
South had the choice of one of two finesse for his contract. He made his slam because he took neither!

North-South conducted an orderly auction to reach their slam. Note that South did not resort to Blackwood to check on aces. Once it was clear that North's four diamond bid was a cue-bid in support of spades, South knew that his side was missing the ace of clubs.

The defenders lost no time in completing their book

when East won the first trick with the ace of clubs and returned the suit. Declarer won and drew trumps in three rounds. All that was left to do was avoid a loser in hearts.

It might seem that declarer simply has to guess which way to take the heart finesse. He should lead a low heart to the jack if he thinks West has the queen, or else run the jack from dummy if he feels that the lady is with East.

However, there is another option—declarer can take the diamond finesse and then discard his heart loser on the ace of diamonds. Which finesse should South rely on?

The answer is neither—yet. Declarer can combine his chances to give himself considerably better odds than the straight 50 percent offered by either finesse. Almost 30 percent of the time, one of the defenders will have either a doubleton or singleton queen of hearts. That is the extra edge declarer can give himself.

Declarer should first cash the king and ace of hearts to see if the queen drops. If her majesty appears, declarer can claim. If she does not, declarer can still fall back on the diamond finesse.